"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,660—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th July.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7919	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7563	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,440	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,500	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 28, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
TARERA	4,255		29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,307	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,390	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	12th Dec., 18 9

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negio	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. Delaya	5,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only ..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "DCO. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

INDIGESTION,
TORPID LEVER,
DYSPEPSIA.
A REMEDY AFFORDING IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.

EVEN in confirmed cases this invaluable Medicine gives MOST GRATIFYING RESULTS, whilst prompt and permanent cures result from its use in EARLIER STAGES.

CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED TO ALL SUFFERERS.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles.

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

BEERS AND STOUT.

		Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Sons	Per dozen	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
BASS'S BEER, by Stone L. G. A.	"	6 14	4 12	7 12	5 6
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons	"	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co.	"	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

. TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best, commands the higher price, and has by far the largest sale.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,

(IND COOPE AND COMPANY'S.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Qts.	5 8	6 2
Do. Pts.	3 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	16 0	18 0
" of 6 " Pts.	22 8	25 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

PILSENER BEER.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Beck's	Per doz. Qts.	5 0	6 12
"	" Pints.	4 4	4 12
"	Per case of 4 doz. Qts.	23 0	28 0
"	" of 8 " Pints	33 0	37 0

IMPORTERS OF

GENUINE DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

Directly opposite. The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

PETROLEUM HAIR-WASH.

This is an elegant preparation of purified Petroleum, and is an excellent restoring, invigorating, and beautifying dressing for the hair, rendering it soft and glossy, imparting a healthy appearance, and preventing it from falling off. The most eminent medical authorities give it as their experience that more permanent effects result from the use of Petroleum than of any other substance. This Hair-Wash is not prepared from Kerosine Oil, and is guaranteed as absolutely safe. Per bottle..... Rs. a. Rs. 1-8 and 2 8

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUPERIORITY of our various Extracts account for their popularity. Compared with imported Extracts they exhibit a FRESHNESS that is a revelation to those who try them for the first time. The Meat used is the BEST WE CAN BUY, and the resulting products eminently satisfactory.

	Rs. a.
LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT	Re. 1, Rs. 2, and 3 8
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON	3 0
LIEBIG'S EUTRACT OF BEEF	Re. 1-4, Rs. 2-4 and 4 8
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN	1 12

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE. BOMBAY.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

The above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
38, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

BENTLEY'S FAVOURITE NOVELS.
Per Volume, Rs. 3-8.

BY FLORENCE MONTOGOMERY.
Thrown Together.
Seaforth.
BY MRS. RIDDELL.
Birna Boyle.
Susan Drummond.
BY J. SHERIDAN LE FANU.
The House by the Church-yard.
In a Glass Darkly.
BY LADY G. FULLERTON.
Too Strong: Not to be True.
Helen Middleton.
BY FRANCES M. PEARD.
Near Neighbours.
BY MRS. ALEXANDER.
The Executor.
BY HELEN MATHERS.
Sam's Sweetheart.
BY MRS. NOTLEY.
Olive Varcoe.
BY JESSIE FOTHERGILL.
The "First Violin."
Aldyth.—Borderland.
Kith and Kin.—Healey.
Probation.—Wellfields.
From Moor Isles.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD
Anne Hereford.
Bessy Rane.
Edina—Elster's Folly.
George Canterbury's Will.
Johnny Ludlow.
BY W. E. NORRIS.
Miss Shafton.
BY JANE AUSTEN.
Emma.
BY RICHARD JEFFERIES.
The Dewy Morn.
BY MRS. PARR.
Dorothy Fox.
BY HUGH WESTBURY.
Acte.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU,"
Captain S. Kawamuro, 3,325 tons,
will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 11th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIAMBAI, widow of EBRAHIM FAKIR MAHOMED, and now the wife of MAHOMED ABBAS and MAHOMED EBRAHIM FAKIR MAHOMED have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any interest or claim in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same, if any will be, considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the western side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42 and now under B Ward Nos. 252-27, Street Nos. 192, 194, 196, and 196A, Kambekar Street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the passage of the said premises and the house of Hajee Osman Valvana, and on the south by the house of Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassham.—Dated this 4th day of July, 1899.

HIRALAL MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRIBHOWAN NARAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

BAI KESARBAI, widow of (TULSIDAS NARANDAS) and JADAWJI DAMODER, two of the Executors named in the said Will ... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 30th day of June, 1899.
Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
15, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have indeed great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. There are certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Under the direction of
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NOT TO-NIGHT, BUT TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, AT 9-30.
THIRD GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
MISS ADA MAVEN'S Co.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE
MODERN WONDERS
MISS ADA MAVEN'S CO.,
JUSTLY TERMEAD
THE MIRACLES OF THE AGE
We are modest, But People compel us to talk.
LAST 2 NIGHTS OF MISS ADA MAVEN.
" 2 " " " MILTIE HERBERT.
" 2 " " " EMMIE SMITH.
" 2 " " " RUBY PAGE.
" 2 " " " DAISY HARCOURT.
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PRICES AS ASUAL.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Door open 8-45. Overture 9 30.
F. M. O. MAVEN, Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

UNDER instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the B. B & C. I. Railway station, on Friday the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Dhunjee Raisey, consisting of groceries, scales, pictures, chimneys, lamps, copper and brass pots, etc.,

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, on the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, valuable French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest designs and good workmanship made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of complete drawing-room, suite chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving and plain top office table, chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, marble-top tables, bed steads, singia and double almyrahs, clothes press, book case, bed-room sofa, dressing and wash hand tables etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT WADALLA, NEAR MATOONGA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Barrick Kessow Thakore, and with the concurrence of Andrew Santiago Serrao, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 203 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 56, new No 1826, and new survey No. 1-1080, and bounded on the east, by the ground of Antonia Far, on the west and south, by the ground of Jacinto Joan Barretto, and on the north, by the ground of Antonio Ferreira.

Secondly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 45 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46, new No. B-14-9, and new survey No. 1-19-8, and bounded on the east, by the ground of Jacinto Joan Barretto, on the west, by the ground of Ladkibai, on the north, by the ground of Maria Agri, and on the south, by a roadh.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 584 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46, new No. B-14-1, and new survey Nos. 1-6, 1-7, and bounded on the east, by the vacant ground of Baboo Harry, on the west, by a passage or gowan, on the south, by the ground of Govind Ganu Tamkar, and on the south, by the house of Vithoo Namaji, and partly by the ground of Damjee Budhajee Patel, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward No. 3581, and Street No. 807, and which said properties firstly, secondly and thirdly described are situated at Wadalla, near Matoonga, in the registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Phiroz Building, Apollo Bunder, above Messrs. Knight, Grimston & Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockeryand glassware, first rate grand cottage piano by Soundy, bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, wind-proof lamps, carpets, &c., the property of W. WINKEL, Esq., of the Imperial German Consulate, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co.; will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece goods &c.

By order of the concerned—
M B—3 bales damaged yarn.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome sheep dog-cart, in very good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karaki, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd November, 1898, the following property:—

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of vacant government land or ground situate in the village of Amboiee, in the Taluka of Salsette Zilla Thana in the registration sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement Ten acres and one hundred square yards or thereabouts and which is made up by land bearing survey No. 112 and portions of survey Nos. 113 and 114, and is bounded on the north, by survey No. 11, on or towards the east, by survey Nos. 11 and 114, on or towards the south, by public road leading to Andheri Station and survey No. 101, and on or towards the west, by survey No.

Secondly.—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate at Amboiee near Andheri in Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana, in the Registration sub-district of Thana, and the particulars whereof are as follows:—

Survey No.	Acres.	Gunthas.
104	1	14
105	1	22
106	1	21
107	1	20
108	1	7
		84

In all three acres and four gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground situate at Dannaor Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 2952 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold) together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P. by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 25 lbs. pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crigson Scutching lap machines, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hethering on and cons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,148 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1899.

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THE RUN on our SALES these last three days has been so great that many advertised Goods have run out of stock. Score what is remaing from SHROFF BROTHERS.

RECOMMENDED for MONSOON WEAR.—Flannel Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8; Flannel Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8; Dr. Jaeger's Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts. Navy Blue Serge Suits in best West end style, Rs. 35; Soft Fronted Shirts with Stiff Cuffs in plain, Blue, Pink, White and Green, six for Rs. 21.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantees and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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This constant usefulness of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" has been brought home to the public in the course of the last year. The subject has been in the air; every one who brought a copy of the "Encyclopædia" has talked about it to his friends; and the volumes have been used and quoted more than ever before. It may even be contended that this increased appreciation of the work has done more to promote its sale than the reduction of price and the new facilities offered to those who desire to procure it, with the least possible effort. Without any set purpose, in the natural course of the sale of "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," a valid educational effect has been produced. Two or three hundred thousand volumes have been scattered over the English-speaking world, and men who had no taste for the ephemeral fiction of the day have found a new pleasure in reading. The sort of learning which is called "general information"—the most valuable, perhaps, of all accomplishments—has been vastly increased. And now it may confidently be expected that a great number of persons who have been hesitating over the matter will arrive at a conclusion and procure copies of the "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves at OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.
14th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

LIVE STOCK IMPORTATION ACT IX of 1898.

UNDER instructions from Government, the public are INFORMED that the Government of India have decided that no action is to be taken in India under the LIVE STOCK IMPORTATION ACT IX of 1898, and that no Quarantine will be enforced against horses imported from the Australian Colonies.

J. BRODIE MILLS, Vety-Major, A. V. D., Principal.
Government Veterinary College, Bombay, 28th June 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

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From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
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Wholesale Agent in India for
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 28m. Sun sets, 6h, 41m. High water, 10-10m., 9·3ft. Low water, 2-32m., 4·5ft.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Vindobona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 a.m., on Friday.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair, known as the "Chella Budh," will be held, to-day, at Mama Hajani, at Worlee.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June 1899 was 4,113, the daily average being 137, new admissions 753, Parsees 547, Hindoos 2,144, Mahomedans 929, Christians 520, 42 children were vaccinated this month.

J. J. HOSPITAL.—The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, begs to acknowledge with thanks the undermentioned sums:—(1) Rs. 200 from Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, for improvements in the Parsee Wards; (2) Rs. 250 and Mrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, collected for the maintenance of a Parsee pupil-nurse at the J. J. Hospital.

PARSEE CHARITY.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies solemnized in connection with the untimely death of Mr. Rataushah Bejonjee N. Kapadia, the sum of Rs. 5,635 was subscribed for charitable purposes, Mr. Bejonjee, the father, contributing Rs. 2,500, Bai Sirinbai, the mother, Rs. 1,000, the balance having been made up by the near relatives of the deceased youth.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SYCE.—The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, who resides on the Nepean Sea Road, has made a report to the police that his syce, Jeena Raoji, absconded on Monday, taking with him a currency note for Rs. 10, belonging to a fellow coachman, named Luximon. The note had been given to the latter by complainant to pay his bill. The coachman says that he had placed the note under the cushion of the carriage.

AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Datoo Ganga, a signaller in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, with criminal trespass. Mr. Maneckji Rustomji, assistant stationmaster, Colaba station, said that the accused was not right in his mind. He lived on the company's premises, and attempted to cross railway lines in front of a running train. He was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

THE THEFT OF STAMPS.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sanderson charged Ebrahim Khamisa, a shopkeeper, with receiving two stolen stamp books, valued at £35 and Rs. 150, respectively, belonging to H. Rebeiro. The facts of the case have been reported. Mr. Vakharia, counsel for the accused, addressed the Court, but called no evidence on behalf of the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL INTO A DRY DOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, in the P. and O. Company's Dry Dock, at Mazagon, regarding the death of Gainoo Rama, a coal labourer, aged twenty-five years. The deceased had been since some days past employed on board the P. and O. Company's steam-ships Peninsular and Clyde. On Monday, Gainoo and about one hundred and forty labourers were at work on the two vessels loading coal. In the afternoon deceased was found lying at the bottom of a small dry dock, with a cane basket near him. There was a big wound on his head, and he was dead. It appears that the godown where the baskets are kept is beyond the small dry dock and the labourers have to pass by the dock to go to the godown. It is evident that Gainoo, while returning with a basket from the godown, accidentally fell into the dock and was killed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

JAMSETJEE JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the last month of June, ending on 30th June 1899, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,220, among them the number of new admissions was 396, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	70	87	160	317
Mussulmans	20	16	33	69
Parsis	3	...	6	9
Other castes	1	...	...	1
Total	94	103	199	396

The average daily attendance was 41.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of June 1899, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,949, among them the number of new admission was 428, classified as stated below :—

Caste.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	22	10	9	41
Vanias	59	7	25	91
Brahmins	50	16	12	78
Lohannas	15	2	4	21
Other castes	125	27	45	197
Total	271	62	95	428

The average daily attendance was 98.

BURGLARY AT MANDVIE.—Velji Varind, a dealer in rice, residing at Dariastan Street, Mandvie, has made a report to the police that, some time during Monday afternoon, his place was broken into and pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 440, were carried off. It appears that about Monday noon complainant locked his room and went out on business, leaving the key of the place with his brother, who occupies a room in the same house. Before leaving he also left instructions to the brother to give the key to his wife on her arrival from Dadur. About 1 p.m., that day, the wife returned home, and found the door intact and everything all right. She then went up to the room on the upper floor, where a number of persons had assembled to hear the reading of scriptures. About half-an-hour after, she was informed by her servant that the door of her room was open and a quantity of wearing apparel strewn about the floor. The wife went downstairs, and seeing the state of things, sent for her husband. The latter arrived, and on examining the room found the lock had been wrenched off and a cupboard and a box broken open, and the property stolen. Some of the neighbours informed the complainant that between 1 and 2 p.m., that day, two men, having the appearance of Purdasis, were seen on the ground floor of the house leaving the place, and that one of them had a bundle with him. The neighbours, however, took no notice of the incident, as they thought the two men had been upstairs on their own business.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mabru Makkunda, the Seedee King, and Phiroz Umar were charged by Inspector Chake with assaulting a public servant, to wit, a policeman, in the execution of his duty. The two accused were further charged with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. It appears that on Monday morning, a Mahomedan, native of Malabar Coast, made a complaint to police sepoy, No. 1295 B, to the effect that he was assaulted with a stick by the Seedee king and sustained a contused wound on the right side of the head. On hearing the complaint, the policeman asked Mabru, who was then present with two other Seedees, to go with him to a European police officer. Mabru refused to do so, and got into a hack victoria, directing the driver to drive him on. This took place at Graham's Naka, Babulla Tank Road. The driver proceeded as far as the junction of Grant and Parel Roads, followed by the policeman. Here the latter overtook the conveyance, and after stopping it, again demanded the accused of his name. Mabru again declined to do so. The policeman thereupon seized Mabru by the hand, when, it was alleged, the latter struck the sepoy with a bamboo stick, inflicting a contused wound about an inch and a-quarter long and half-an-inch deep over the left eyebrow. Another policeman came up to the assistance of his comrade, but he, too, was received in a similar manner by the second accused. The latter gave the sepoy a blow on his hand and tore off his coat. The sepoy lost his umbrella, whistle, and brass breast-number during the scuffle. Further police assistance arrived, and the king and his companion were secured. On the case being called on for hearing, the police declined to lead evidence, and the accused were discharged.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. Agnes Cooke, Honorary Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards this Circle from 1st January to 30th June 1899:—H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, Rs. 200; H. H. the Dowager Maharanee of Vizianagram (in commemoration of the marriage of H. H. the the Minor Maharaja of Vizianagram) Rs. 100; H. H. the Maharanee of Dumraon and Raja, Baldeo Singh Bahadur (in memory of the sad death of the late Rani Saheba Sermori), each Rs. 50; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay) Rs. 20; Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy F. Camadore, C.I.E. and Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., each Rs. 15; the Hon'ble Raja Ranjit Sinha, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., Sir George Cotton, Kt., Mr. Jacob Sassoon, Captain Goodridge, R.N., a Friend, Mr. J. D. Dholakia, a Friend, and Mr. Karaie Varma, C.S.I., each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, the Honble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.I.C.E., the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, M.I.C.E., Credit Lyonnais, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, H.J.R. Mr. Virchund Dipchund, C.I.E., Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, H.E.E.P., E.C.B.A., C.B.I., Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., M.A., Mr. Jamnadas Nursey Khatau, H.J.R.C.M.C., Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Petit, H. H. the Jaghirdar of Arni, Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Muncherjee Dholu, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajun Laljee, P.T., Messrs. N. Spencer and Co., W. T. M., F.Y.S., Mr. Premchund Roychund, R.W.H., Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Mr. Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee, Mr. Damji Luckmichand, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. H. R. Dunk, A. A., Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., Mr. G. H. Townsend, Framjee Muncherjee Cama, Charity, Rao Sahib Vasanjee Trikumjee Muljee, Rao Sahib Balkrishna Bhivaji Tanaji, Captain John Hand, Mr. S. J. Tellery, Mr. D. Cursetjee Patell, Mr. P. F. Fisher, Khan Bahadur Hussonally Moolla Hakimji, and W. H. C., each Rs. 5; the Honble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., M.A., LL. B., Rs. 4; H. G., G. P. D. S., Khan Sahib Bhimjeebhai Rustomjee Ashburner, L. N. B., J. D. and Co. Lt., R. D. M., and Mr. Rustomjee C. Setna, each Rs. 3; Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Mr. S. M. Moses, H. C., Bai Ratanbai E. Bamji, Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee, Mr. F. N. Postwalla, Rao Sahib Purshotam Odhovjee, C. D. and Bros., Mr. Shaikadam Esoofbhoy, Geo. E. P., Mr. Damodar Khetsey, Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, N. T. V., Rao Bahadur Ghanasham N. Nadkarni, B.A. LL.B., Mr. T. Y. Williams, Mr. B. Framjee, Mr. Framjee Ruttonjee Surveyor, Dr. Dosabhai K. Patel, L. M. S., A Parsi, Khan Sahib Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Khan Sahib Ghoolam Hossein Rogay, Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Mody, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. A. S. Narielwala and Mr. Rhangheerjee E. Treasary-wala, each Rs. 2; L. C. E. P., P. and T., each Rs. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SURAT.

ADDRESS BY MR. WEIR.

A LARGE gathering assembled on Thursday evening in the premises of the Surat English School on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the school, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Surat. The school hall was very gracefully adorned.

The following were among those present:—Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.; Khan Bahadur B. E. Mody, M.A., LL.B., Judge, Small Causes Court, Surat; Mr. Motilal Maganlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B.; Rao Bahadur Mukundrai Manirai; Rao Bahadur Jivanlal P. Lakhia, City Magistrate, Surat; Rao Bahadur Maneeklal N. Munshi; Rao Bahadur Motiram Rajaram; Mr. A. S. Jervis, Principal, Mission High School; Nagar Sheth Goolabbhai Narotamdas; Sheth Ahmad Cassam Salebhai; Mr. Khalbhai Laloobhai, High Court pleader; Dr. Manilal G. Desai, Assistant Surgeon; Khan Saheb Abdool Kader Moulvi, and others, several ladies being also present.

The proceedings began with the reading of the report by Mr. Chunilal G. Shah, proprietor of the school. The report stated that the number of students attending the school at the end of 1893 was 289, and it fell down to 231 in 1897, and to 88 in March 1898. But at the end of 1898 it steadily reached 250, and at present the number is as high as 351. The falling off in the number in 1897 and 1898 was attributable to the plague scare in Surat and also to the trying ordeal which the school had the misfortune to pass through in the year 1898. The attention of the audience was also directed by the proprietor to the prompt and invaluable assistance many a time rendered to the institute by Sheth Dayabhai, Tapidas Vrajdas, J. P., a sympathizer of the institute, and a warm sense of gratitude was expressed by the proprietor to this gentleman. Among many others who helped the institute, the Surat Hindu Charity Fund Committee subscribed Rs. 217-8, and the Kayasth Sampa Prasarak Association Rs. 115. Thanks were expressed to them also. The report also stated that out of 11 students who appeared at the Matriculation examination in 1897, nine students were successful, and last year, of the 18 students sent up, 14 students were successful, and of these 14, one Mr. Abdool Tayab Mahomedbhai stood as high as 24th amongst all the successful students of the University, and consequently won two University scholarships, viz., "The Jairajbhai Peerbhai" and "The Ibrahim Nurudin" scholarships. On the whole, the report was so satisfactory that it reflected credit both on Mr. Chunilal, the proprietor of the school, for his strenuous efforts and unfailing perseverance in keeping up the institution with courage, and also on his staff for the powerful help they had given him, in spite of the critical crisis that the institution had to pass through in 1898; and therefore it fails upon every sincere sympathizer of the cause of education as a bounden duty to help this private institution in its up-keep.

The next item on the programme was recitations, the first among which was a welcome song to the president and the audience. Many passages in English were recited from some well-known authors, the most interesting of which were the two scenes, one from "The Hypochondriac" (Moliere) and the other from Shakespeare's Richard II. A Sanskrit scene and an ode from Hafez were also recited. On the whole the programme, though a little long, was rendered amusing and interesting by the nice selections which were made for recital and also by the creditable way in which they were gone through by the students.

The distribution of prizes at the hands of the President followed.

Lastly, the president addressed the meeting. He said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The important part of the ceremony is over, and the duty that remains to be discharged, I will discharge with pleasure. I am very well satisfied that this school is doing excellent work, and we congratulate its Headmaster. I hope, ladies and gentlemen, you will allow me to do so in your name. I hope that we shall have no more incidents of the nature mentioned in the report. We also hope that the number of boys will increase, so much so that the present building may prove insufficient. (Cheers.) We also hope that the boys will avail themselves of the opportunities that are presented by this school. You people are fortunate, as you get education in foreign languages at so much cheaper rate than is possible in England. I hope I am not offending you when I say that most of you belong to the middle class. In England the expense of the education of the middle class boys is very great, while here in this school you have got Sanskrit education, Persian education, and English education, at little cost. Here you have exceptional opportunities of studying two or three foreign languages in addition to your own vernacular. Some people think that English education spoils the boys, and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, is that right? If you know English, you can travel to Africa, America, Australia, and Europe, and get a living there, if you cannot find it here. You should not be always grumbling that trade is gone from Surat, and groaning and moaning over it, and keeping at home. I fear when I am saying this and asking you to cross the Black Waters, I may be laying the susceptibilities of some of you, but this seems to me to be the only way to make Surat prosperous. I am a Government officer and you are subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I am also Her Majesty's subject along with you. We want good subjects and we want educated subjects, capable of helping us in Municipal work, local Board work, and local Self-Government of the country in all its forms. To you, boys, I will preach a little sermon—"Always press on." If you do not press on others will press upon you. When you learn English try to learn the spirit of the English language. Remember when you read English books and papers, read them with a little grain of salt. This drawing of swords and throwing gauges here (in recitations) is merely fine. Were it real, we would all be swimming in blood, and I should never reach the municipal hall because my head would not be left on my shoulders. Poets do not always mean what they write, and often people do not mean what they say. Remember, boys, that you should discard that which is hurtful and not neglect your own vernacular, just as you ought not to despise your father and mother." Now, I may say a few words to the masters. It is scarcely necessary to say that your duties are enormous and your responsibilities by no means few. You have to train and cultivate young minds in a way that would satisfy you. Do your duty by the boys. Some masters work as if they were examiners and not teachers. They ask the boys to prepare certain lessons at home. They prepare them and the teachers merely examine them. This is not as it ought to be. Everything that is taught must be explained to them. Their heads should not be so many "kachhrapati" carts to be emptied in the examination hall. They should be taught what may prove useful to them in after-life. Now, I have almost done my preaching, but before I conclude, I should like to say a few words to the parents. First of all, do not listen to the boys when they ask you to let them change schools. I most respectfully and humbly ask you whether you would listen to your sons when they ask you to invest your money in a losing concern? No, you would not, so you should not mind what your sons say regarding a change of schools. This habit of changing schools does them much harm. The schoolmaster has been the boys' hereditary enemy. (Laughter.) At least, the boys regard him as such. But when a little sense is put into their heads, they come to know him as their best friend. So if they tell you, that such and such a teacher uses them ill or hates them or does not teach them properly, do not listen to them. Now, I I have finished my preaching. I have but one word to say to the unsuccessful students. They are not to be discouraged because they have failed to get a prize, but they must press on and stick to it and they are sure to succeed some day.

A vote of thanks to the president for his able and dignified conduct in the chair was proposed by Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B., and it was ably seconded by Mr. M. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B.

The National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close amidst loud cheers."

THE SECOND SIKH WAR.

LECTURE BY COLONEL SINCLAIR, R. E.

COLONEL H. M. SINCLAIR, R.E., Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant General commanding the forces in Bengal who last year lectured at the United Service Institution on "The First Sikh War" resumed the subject with a discourse on the second campaign, delivered last Wednesday afternoon. Sir Edwin Collen, Military Member of Council, was in the chair and there was a very large and appreciative audience.

The lecture, which was illustrated by excellent maps, was mainly a recital of the history of the campaign, and as such, careful and accurate though it be, hardly calls for reproduction; but where the lecturer embarked on criticism his comments in view of the comparatively recent resuscitation of the subject in Sir Charles Gough's book, will be read with general interest. Thus the operations from the opening of the campaign to the crossing of the Chenab are reviewed as follows:—

"The objections to his movements are several and may be summed up shortly as follows:—

"1st.—He uselessly sacrificed lives and guns at the affair of Ram Nagar in insisting on bringing the Sikhs to action when they were already doing what he wanted in retiring over the river. The reply given to this is that Gough was reconnoitring the enemy and obtaining information, that the gun sticking fast was an unlucky accident, and Havelock's charge due to headlong valour. Perhaps we may concede the latter points though it is somewhat difficult to understand how, under the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief, both guns and cavalry should have been permitted to commit themselves to impossible ground. But in attempting to fight infantry on the broken ground of a river-bed with only cavalry and artillery, Gough seems undoubtedly imprudent, and in fact the only result of his attack was to bring a much larger body of Sikhs over to the left bank than before it began, and to give them the encouragement of a captured gun, and a first success.

"2nd.—The Sikhs having withdrawn over the Chenab to the strong but inhospitable country between it and the Jhelum, a really great commander would, it is said, have allowed them to remain there eating out their hearts and the country until Multan should fall and the army be reinforced to overwelming strength, Sir H. Durand in the able but bitter article on the war, which he contributed to the Calcutta Review points out that Gough's true course was marked out by the manifest object of the enemy. To remain in observation on the left bank of the Chenab, to regard himself as covering the siege of Multan and holding Sher Singh in check till that place fell, to cover Lahore and cut off all supplies from the districts on the left bank, and jealously to watch the enemy's movements whether to north or the south. Such should have been Lord Gough's objects.

"To this it is replied that in his position Sher Singh could accumulate recruits and supplies; his proximity to Lahore encouraged the disaffected Sirdars in our rear and the Sikhs could be held more easily in check on the Jhelum in case they should move towards Multan. So that the ejection of Sher Singh from his quarters on the Jhelum was necessary.

"I cannot think these replies conclusive, Sher Singh did obtain supplies and recruits in plenty on the Jhelum. Our army was further from Lahore with a difficult river at its back when it crossed the Chenab and had less influence on any events that might happen in its rear, and Gough's manœuvres on the Chenab in no way prevented Sher Singh from retreating on Multan had he been so minded. In fact, they rather tended to give him an impetus that way, and he subsequently showed that he had the legs of our army.

"3rd.—The crossing of the Chenab as carried out was a dangerous move. Of this, I think there can be no doubt. Thackwell was entirely "en l'air" until he reached the Ghari ford. When he got to Saidulapur, there should have been a Brigade ready to join him as was apparently intended, but not carried out. Had Sher Singh adhered to his original inspiration, left a small force to deny the ford of Ram Nagar to Gough and fallen in superior numbers on Thackwell, he would have beaten us in detail and achieved a brilliant stroke of strategy.

"Thackwell cannot be acquitted of carelessness in not reconnoitring his front and allowing himself to be surprised at Saidulapur. Had he done so and found the enemy approaching, he would have taken up the much stronger position of the three villages in front which he conceded to the enemy and then aware of their numbers and seeing them wavering in the open, he need not have hesitated to turn their retreat into a route by the counter-attack which some of his juniors in vain urged upon him."

Of the battle of Chillianwallah again the lecturer said:—

"The errors of the day may be very briefly summed up, and in doing so, I follow the views of Durand and Malleson, whose able criticisms can hardly be refuted.

"The great mistake was the departure from the plan originally decided on. When the Sikhs were observed on the Chillianwala mound, a flank detachment should have dislodged them, when the army could have encamped for the night within striking distance of the enemy, who were known not to be night fighters. The project of attacking their left and rolling it up southwards could then as far as human foresight can tell, have been easily executed.

"As it was, when the whole army was deployed to its left, Gough, instead of hurling his line blindly against the enemy's centre and exposing both his flanks to their overlapping wings, should have taken advantage of the gap between the Sikh right and centre, thrust his troops into this gap and, serving the two wings, have rolled them up in opposite directions. It cannot be said that actual attack, without adequate artillery preparation, without plan, without knowledge of the ground, showed much tactical skill. British Generals may dare and risk much in reliance on the indomitable pluck and steadfastness of British officers and British bayonets. The dauntless valour of the men rectifies the errors of its commander and carries them through what would otherwise be inevitable defeat and disgrace at the cost of many a brave life. It may well be as Chillianwala, as Napoleon always asserted of Waterloo, that at one period the British were beaten only they did not know it.

"In justice to Lord Gough, however, it is only fair to say that his severest critics admit that his plans were good if he could have been got to stick to them or to superintend their execution instead of entering himself into the fight and moving about the field. Even so, however, his presence was "always good for a cheer."

Finally the lecturer closed with the following critical summary:—

"As regards the general strategy of the campaign the Sikh leaders lost many chances and showed themselves incapable of real generalship. Sher Singh should have crushed Thackwell at Saidulapur; he should have overwhelmed Gough at the battle of Chillianwala by bringing up his two unused wings. He should have attacked him in his insecure position at Chillianwala as soon as reinforced by Chattar Singh, or have made his cleverly conceived move on Wazirabad for Lahore long before the Multan troops came up to stop his passage.

"On the British side it appears that councils of war and consequent vacillation prevailed at Head-Quarters throughout the campaign. "At the very outset orders and counter-orders succeeded each other so rapidly that a state of feverish excitement, prejudicial to the public interest, was unnecessarily kept up." Having decided, as we think, erroneously that the Chenab must be forced, he divided his force in the presence of an enemy superior to the whole of it. To force a strong river line, something must be risked, but not without every care and precaution which in this case, as I have shown, were lacking. Lastly, comes the error of abandoning at Chillianwala the well-matured plan of attacking the enemy in flank for a blind and headlong dash at their center. The lesson here learnt was a salutary one, and after it, Gough can be charged with no departure from a cautious and selfrestrained policy. So cautious, in fact, that it might have landed him in fresh difficulties, had the Sikhs afterwards allowed him at Rasul, found themselves in a position to march straight on Lahore. There is no doubt that they always out-marched and frequently out-manœuvred us. This, of course, was in large measure due to their simple wants and hardy frames, but they still managed to take their guns and ammunition along with them, and must be allowed to have proved themselves active as well as brave.

"Chillianwala, however, gave them a lesson not dissimilar to that of Feroze Shah. They recognised that the splendid bravery of British infantry was proof against the most unfavourable odds, and it was no doubt this feeling that prevented them from attacking Gough again or forcing the Chenab against Whish's feeble guards.

"I need scarcely allude to the inevitable result of this severe campaign. The Sikhs had thrown down the gauntlet and staked their national independence on the result. That result could no longer be doubtful, and, with the approval of the court of Directors and of the Home Government, Lord Dalhousie shortly afterwards decreed the annexation of the Punjab.

"Sir, my task is now done, and I trust I have not tried your patience too far in the details of this glorious campaign. May I be permitted, in conclusion to draw attention to the bravery and loyalty of our native army, whether from Bengal or Bombay, in sharing—shoulder to shoulder—the dangers, the hardships, and the losses of their British comrades, in which they were in no case behindhand; and, finally to the advantage which her Majesty's Indian empire has gained, not only in the inclusion within its borders of so fair a kingdom, but far more in the accession to her fighting strength of its brave and hardy inhabitants, who, loyally accepting the inevitable, have since shown in our hour of greatest need, as well as in many a hard-fought field besides that our quarrels have been forgotten, and that our former foes are now our staunchest friends and brothers."

At the conclusion of the lecture Sir Edwin Collen, in apt words, expressed the obligations of the company to Colonel Sinclair for his instructive and interesting paper. There was no discussion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Hermod, 829 tons, Captain F Nielson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE ss Feronia, 1,929 tons, Captain J C Bainbridge, cleared yesterday for Yokohama and *Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE BISNO Co's ss Dumra, 752 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Captain Brook, Lieus S F Stewart, a cabin and 82 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steam ship Co's ss Muke Maru, 2,060 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Yokohama, (30th May) via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and Mr. S. Wemato, Mr. T Yeragar, and 3 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced rainy weather and westerly wind. The vessel is consigned to N. Y. Kaisha.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 4.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Deafese	373	Nascoda			A Munjee
Hermod	830	Nielsen			Bombay Co
Nankin	2531	Lyon			P & O Co
Ethelhilda	1873	Trowsdale			Bombay Co
Terrier	108	Kamojard			P & O Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Street	China		P and O Co
Gulna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Boon			M M & Co
Duraven	2132	Jones			Bombay Co
Ancona	1858	Irving			H O Joosub
Goa	1217	Jacob			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Pekin	2523	Hayward	Kobe	10-7	P & O S N Co
B	Clan Grant	2071	Elliott	Liverpool	8-7	F M & Co
C	H Bolckow	639	Bennett	P Gulf	5-7	B & P S N Co
D	Peninsular	3048	Wheeler	London	15-7	P & O Co
F	Siwla	1039	Bamber	P Gulf	6-7	M M & Co
G	King Arthur	1017	Barron	Aden	8-7	B & P S N Co
H	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet	R N		R I Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Kaver	553	Ahmed	(Repairing)		Shprd & Co
M	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	8-7	P & O Co
N	Zulu	1783	Smith	Antwerp	8-7	W & A G & Co
O	Feronia	1929	Bainbridge	Kobe	4-7	W & A G & Co
Q	Irena	1288	Farr	Genoa	8-7	W & A G & Co
R	Mozaffari	1387	Griffin	Hull ports	8-7	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji ..... 517 Ahmed ..... M Goa ... 5-7 Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Sultan	1751	Robinack	Zanzibar	8-7	F Heyer
2	Dunraven	2132	Jones			Bombay Co
3	D Balsuino	3344	Canepa	Hongkong	15-7	Paddino
6	Parramatta	2854	Symons	China	6-7	P & O Co
7	Muke Maru	2395	Kawamuro	Kobe	11-7	N Y Kaisha
8	Vindobona	2389	Bellelli	Trieste	7-7	A L S N Co
10	Assyria	970	Nelson	P. Gulf	1-7	M & Co
12	Goa	1217	Skinner	Zanzibar	11-7	M M & Co
14	Dumra	752	Robertson	Karachi	11-7	M M & Co
16	Byculla	1095		Calcutta		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 30m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Yokohama, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Laos s	Flandin	Marseilles.
	Rothenfels s	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg.
	Hermod s	Neilsen	Rangoon.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.

The steamer Feronia, Bainbridge, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer D. Balduin, for China.
" Ancona, for Aden and Mussowa.
" Muke Maru, for China, Japan, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Grant s—31 bales wool, Kilka Khooeal; 14 bales wool, Tyeo Hajee; 700 bales cotton fly, and 100 bales cotton waste, Tokersee Shamjee; 36 bales wool, Heerjee Mohomed; 48 bales wool, Jura Vally.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—23 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 4 bales hides, and 67 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales skins, Cassum Alladin; 4,000 cwt castorseed, Wagjee Bucher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunraven s—75 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zulu s—38 bales twist waste, B Nazir and Co; 12 bales twist waste, N Futehally and Co; 224 bales hemp, John

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
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SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
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1,300 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
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WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kursaal. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

CONSOLS advanced 5-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 108. French Rentes remained at 101; Indian Sterling Loan at 114; Paris Exchange on London at 25·18fcs.; and Rupee Securities at £67 3-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 27 11-16d. per oz. Some £800,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

For No. 1 Club Wheat the quotation was 29 1-2s. per 492 lbs., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 27s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, in a firm market; Linseed at 39 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, market firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, to 3 11-32d. per lb.; July Future's were quoted at 3 9-32d. per lb., and November-December at 3 15-64d. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market was firm.

The New York market was closed yesterday, and in consequence we have no fresh quotations from there to give this evening.

Locally, the Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day. The Mill's purchased 200 bales Broach at Rs. 155 per candy, 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 131, 100 Akola at Rs. 130, 100 Parola at Rs. 126, 200 Surat at Rs. 159; and Exporters, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 132, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 135. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 160 for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 129 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 136 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT.—The market is steady, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS.—Linseed is quoted at Rs 6-10-0 per cwt for ready delivery, and Rs 6-12-3 for forward. The tone of the market is firm.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,216	bales.
Wheat	32,830	cwts.
Linseed	6,100	"
Rapeseed	11,967	"
Poppyseed	1,091	"
Castorseed	1,712	"
Rice	43,368	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady. Lines have been fixed for Hamburg and Antwerp; and the s.s. Irena is reported to have finished booking for Marseilles and Genoa.

EXCHANGE.—The market was quieter to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32 to 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bills were placed early in the day; and Bank Wire was also reported to a fair extent. The market closed at the following level:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8 to 5-32d. "
Francs	1·09 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are given at 100 7-8 and 100 15-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES.—Prices show a little movemen in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 1 1-4 higher, at Rs. 1,295 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 13th June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	June 20. Rs.	A.	P.	June 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,70,302	15	3	2,50,91,275	13	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,43,75,140	13	2	5,39,40,361	12	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,59,311	7	2	8,68,934	15	2
Sundries	24,30,442	13	9	26,82,050	7	9
	10,92,35,198	1	4	11,18,69,643	0	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,01,24,912	0	0	1,04,40,650	0	0
Other authorised Investments	76,41,240	8	0	75,31,685	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,85,78,854	1	2	1,85,15,952	4	3
Accounts of Credit do.	2,02,56,312	14	1	1,97,98,796	0	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,97,48,315	5	11	2,00,54,082	9	7
Balances with other Banks	7,50,634	5	2	12,72,000	1	8
Bullion	6,573	3	7	6,314	3	7
Head Stock	13,20,346	8	5	13,23,678	7	1
Stamps	9,919	3	6	9,730	3	6
Sundries	16,13,085	12	0	16,17,422	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,06,88,769	3	9	1,19,14,251	5	5
Do. at Branches	1,82,98,174	15	9	1,93,85,089	12	1
	Rs. 10,92,35,198	1	4	11,18,69,643	0	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,49,871	Inc.
Do. at Branches	15,78,101	Inc.
Other Deposits	4,34,759	Dec.
Post Bills	1,09,623	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,06,183	Inc.
Loans	62,922	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,57,516	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,05,757	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	10,25,462	Inc.
Do at Branches	10,89,925	Inc.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,957·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,604	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,829	59,04,584	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,866	3,86,918	9,855	4,93,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,633	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 29.
Increase to date..... " 9,07

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	694	9	896
For previous 18 weeks of half year,	14,85,583	42,28,272	76,819	58,35,952
Total for 19 weeks	15,72,583	45,48,272	80,819	60,98 952
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,550	4,01,538	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,39,525	45,33,312	89,641	56,62,478

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 72,614
Increase to date ..... " 4,36,474

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	31,200	50	34,250
Or per mile of Railway	21	221	1	243
For previous 17 weeks of half year	52,743	4,01,753	2,161	4,55,657
Total for 18 weeks	55,743	4,31,953	2,211	4,89,907
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,349	32,154	42	35,555
Per mile of Ry do.	24	228	..	252
Total to corresponding date do.	47,012	4,60,048	2,642	5,09,702

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,305
Ditto to date..... " 19,795

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ABDUR-RAHMAN.—June 30, at Amena Lodge, Purneah wife of Syud Abdur-Rahman, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

REYNDERS.—June 27, at Lady Roberts' Home, Marree, the Very Rev Dominic Francis Reynders, Perfect Apostolic of Kafiristan and Kashmir, in the 5th year of his age and the 21th year of his priesthood.

WALLIS.—July 1, suddenly, at 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Emma Lydia, the beloved wife of Arthur Henry Wallis, and daughter of the late David Calder, aged 40.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD gave a breezy exposition of his views as to the right way of dealing with "the tremendous Chinese problem" in the debate on the Foreign Office vote three weeks since. He would have Great Britain, America, Japan and Germany go to China and say:—"You have so much trade; you have no security for it in the way of military and police; we will undertake to take over your army and police!" He included Germany in the list of Powers, because otherwise people would say "What a mischievous man this is; he wants to get England and America and Japan against the whole of Europe!" Russia and France were left out of this happy family, because they have no trade with China, while the four Powers included have. The share of England is of course the largest, amounting to £35,000,000 a year. That the Chinese might object to hand over their army and police to four Foreign Powers did not seem to be a matter worth a moment's consideration. Have they not handed over the foreign customs to International administration? That Russia and France might object did not seem to cross the wide horizon of the gallant Admiral's spacious mind. When he was at Shanghai the French were asking for territorial concessions. Chinese officials asked his advice as to what they had best do. He told them he was there only on a commercial mission, and had nothing to do with politics. But if he had to give his opinion it would be "Give France nothing! If you give her what she asks, your people will rise, and then you will have all the Europeans against you. If you refuse her demand she cannot bombard Shanghai and Nankin." They acted on that text and France has got nothing, and their agent exclaimed "If it were not for that *Sacre* Beresford we should have got the whole lot!" Evidently the lesson was intended for Lord Salisbury; if he only "puts his foot down," and tells Russia she shall not have a railway to Pekin, and to France she shall have nothing, all the difficulties of the tremendous problem will be solved by the stamp of the Cecil foot. It is diplomacy made easy. As for the recent agreement with Russia, Lord Charles does not value the paper on which it is written. Has Russia ever kept an agreement, when the time came that it would be her interest to break it? But there is no ground for the assumption that the three Powers in question would agree to a joint proposal to request China to hand over her army and her police—and with them the revenues out of which they are to be paid. Lord Charles in his book insists on the fiscal reform of the internal revenues of China, to be effected under British or international administration. There would be nothing left of the Chinese Government, for the tribunals of justice would infallibly have to be "Egyptianised" with all the rest.

There is, however, little likelihood of the United States, with her hands fuller than they can hold in the Philippines, Japan, who has to think seriously of her future, and Germany with war on two fronts threatening her in Europe, would enter upon such an adventure. But this emissary of commerce has no misgivings on the subject. He challenges the Government to say whether they have approached Foreign Powers with such a proposal and whether they have declined to have anything to do with it. In that case the people of England should be told the truth; then they will again do what they have done before—take the lead, and the other trading nations will follow. Mr. St. John Brodrick, who has excited the impetuous Admiral's wrath before now by his habit of answering questions as if he were in the nursery, confined himself to the expression of a doubt whether Germany would enter into an alliance for purposes in Eastern Asia which are undoubtedly disapproved by her two nearest neighbours in Europe. Her European interests are a thousandfold more important than her interests in China. Besides, as we know, Germany sets more store in her sphere of influence in Shantung than on the Open Door of which indeed Lord Charles has begun to despair. As Sir Charles Dilke said, a fighting alliance of the kind contemplated is nothing better than a dream. Could we take over the Yangtze Valley, one third of China, with 176 millions of inhabitants, and administer it? Lord Charles spent the first two days in Pekin impressing on the Tsungli-Yamen that the reorganisation of the Chinese armies is the only hope of salvation for the Empire. When received with almost royal honours by the Viceroys and Mandarins of the Yangtze region, he dwelt on the same subject, and he was inclined to believe that he had convinced them that British officers are the best qualified for such an arduous duty. They offered to let him make the experiment on 2,000 soldiers—not regiments in the vicinity, but in remote districts which it would have taken some time to reach; and nothing came of the offer.

But it must be said that his lordship utterly repudiates any desire or intention of annexing the Yangtze Kiang provinces to the British Empire, which he considers to be too large as it is. When the bolder spirits in the House of Commons dissented from this unexpected and unwelcome pronouncement, the distinguished Admiral showed that he can tell a hawk from a hansaw. If there were resistance or a rising, he said, in the Yangtze Valley we could spare thirty thousand men to restore order and hold the country. The Russians have now 120,000 men in Manchuria and Vladivostock. In five years they will have 140,000, and we will have the same 30,000 men. He went further, and stated that if serious disturbances were to break out in different parts of our Empire simultaneously, we would not have sufficient men to deal with them—even with the conscription. The unthinking enthusiasts who desire to annex the lion's share of the vast dominions of China, and if necessary fight a combination of foreign Powers if they attempt to follow our example, would do well to reflect on the possible results of expansion pushed to an extreme. Our Admiral does not propose to conquer new worlds. He believes that if our diplomatists went the right way to work everything necessary to the security of our commercial ascendancy can be obtained with the co-operation of the Chinese themselves. The diplomatists themselves are not so sanguine; they are satisfied with much less. Indeed, it is made a charge against them that when the gallant representative of the British Chambers of Commerce remarked that things were very bad indeed, they airily replied that things were going very well—showing that they were the kind of men who would say, if the French had occupied London, that it was the best thing that could happen under the circumstances. Well, there is something to be said for the old diplomacy, which preserved its serenity when all looked dark. Was it prudent of the agent of the British Chambers of Commerce to state in the House of Commons so that all men might hear, that if we keep the Door Open China will be flooded with English and American goods, and Russia and France will have none of the trade; but that if those Powers protect their spheres of influence by high tariffs they will have a monopoly of the trade of those spheres? That was one of the many things that would have been best left unsaid when discussing the tremendous problems of the Far East.

RAILWAYS in India, opened and sanctioned, now measure 26,059 and a quarter miles, an increase of 604 and three-quarter miles on the year, as shown by the new Administration Report issued this week. On March 31 last the total length of railways open for traffic was 22,491 miles, a net increase of 1,334 miles on the year, and it is shown that the total capital outlay on railways open for traffic was over 268 crores of rupees. The gross earnings in the past year amounted to Rs. 27,46,42,349, and the working expenses to 47·56 per cent. of the whole, yielding net earnings to the extent of Rs. 14,39,98,824, an increase of over a crore and a quarter on the twelve months. Many important works have been carried out during the year, and since its close several others have been added. Specified among the principal events of the year in the report, for which Mr. A. Brereton is responsible, is the meeting of the Conference in Simla for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the several local Government Boards in regard to the railways projected, and with the view of perfecting railway communication between the areas liable to famine and the ports and granaries of the country. The views of different Local Governments in regard to the construction of additional famine protective railways were also considered by the Conference. It is also recorded with reference to the question of gauge for light commercial feeder lines and for military light lines of which the last report made mention, that the Secretary of State, having recognised the advantages of maintaining an uniform gauge for light railways in rough and mountainous districts, whether for commercial or military purposes, suggested for the consideration of the Government of India the adoption of two feet six inches as the normal gauge for military requirements, and the Government of India has adopted this gauge for light military lines. No new branch railways were sanctioned during the year, but negotiations with respect to seven were in progress when the report was written. As regards last year's projects negotiations regarding the Jullundur-Hoshiarpur line have fallen through for the time being, but the Madura-Pamban railway is now to be constructed as an integral portion of the Southern India Railway, while the Gogri and Bezwada-Masulipatam lines have been offered for construction at the sole risk of the promoters. Then the Mutupet-Avadayarkovil railway will be built from funds issued from the District Board of Tanjore, negociations being in progress relative to the construction of the Coonoor-Ootacamund extension of the Nilgiri Railway on the basis of the revised contract for the entire line with a guarantee of gross earnings.

As regards the construction of the Kalka-Simla Railway which is to do such great things for the hill capital, we read that the contract has been executed, but the commencement of work was not authorised at the end of the year. Including unfinished lines, it is shown that the total capital expenditure to December 1898 amounted to 288·55 crores, divided as follows:—Standard gauge lines 212·60 crores, metre gauge, 7·53; special gauges, 1·71; unclassified expenditure at 0·71 crores, bringing up the total. The relative cost per mile of single track, including sidings, working out to Rs. 1,17,684 of standard gauge; Rs. 64,107 metre gauge, and Rs. 33,110 special gauges. The chapter of the report dealing with the financial results is naturally the most attractive, but it seems that the figures are not yet accurately known. Approximately, however, the result has been a charge of Rs. 1,28,59,940 on the Government of India. Mr. Brereton reminds us that the interest charges for the year 1897-98 for the East Indian, Eastern Bengal and North-Western Railways include annuities paid in England, comprising a contribution of about 37 lakhs for sinking funds, which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the periods during which the annuities are to run. This sum deducted from the charges incurred during the year on the railway account, the charge to the State during 1897-98 in connection with the entire railway system, leaves about 105½ lakhs. Sinking fund contributions amounted to 37 and a-half lakhs, the net charge being over fifty lakhs. It is explained that the charges on account of guaranteed railways are due to the high rate of the interest guaranteed; to loss by exchange in paying in sterling in England the interest on the capital cost of the lines and to the fact that the companies' share of surplus profits is, under the contracts, calculated on the supposition that earnings should be remitted in payment of interest at a rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee. Cheaper money and the improved credit of the country do not yet benefit Government, and though it could borrow money at 2½ per cent., it has still to pay interest to the guaranteed companies at 4½, which with loss by exchange amounts to a percentage of six and a-half on the total capital. Fortunately this will not be the case until the crack of doom, but until the contracts terminate the guaranteed railways will be a heavy charge on the resources of the country. The railways in India afford employment to 4,967 Europeans, 6,936 East Indians, and 2,96,700 natives, a total of 3,08,603 all told.

AN alarming increase is shown in this week's presidency plague returns, the attacks having increased from 599 to 920 and the deaths from 441 to 664. Fortunately Bombay city does not contribute to this result, its figures under attacks having fallen from 51 to 47, though its deaths rose from 39 to 49. Karachi was practically free at the close of the week, but Poona figures have gone up from 100 and 79 to 171 and 138—a truly alarming state of things considering the rush of people to the Deccan capital at this particular time of the year. But Poona is unhappily not alone in this respect. The attacks at Surat have suddenly gone up from 30 to 41 and the deaths from 20 to 31. Thana's experiences are almost as severe, the attacks having increased from 37 to 40 and the deaths from 23 to 30. Nasik figures have risen from 28 and 28 to 45 and 36, while Satara, still worse, returns 87 and 66 as compared with 20 and 11 the previous week. This rise, however, is eclipsed by Belgaum, which reports 196 attacks and 121 deaths against 111 and 78 in the preceding week. Bijapur, which was free, now returns 34 attacks and 26 deaths, and Kanara 25 and 12 against 11 and 12. Kolhapur again records higher figures, the statement showing 164 attacks and 113 deaths, the return of the previous seven days being 147 and 95. While in the southern half of the Presidency plague has become more virulent, in the northern it has decreased. Throughout the presidency there are now twenty-two states and districts which have been absolutely free during the week reported upon. The list includes:—Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh and Bhor. The total number of attacks of admitted plague has now reached 261,607, of which no less than 207,017 proved fatal.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury commenced the enquiry into the charges preferred against Venayek Narayen Bhatye, the proprietor, editor, printer, and publisher of the *Gurakhi* newspaper. The accused was charged with having, in the issues of the paper of the 26th, 30th, and 31st March last, published articles with a view to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India. He was further charged with having abetted Luxmon Narayen Joshi, the assistant editor of the paper, who has already been tried and punished, in the publication of the article of the 26th March. The accused's defence seemed to be that the articles were published without his knowledge or consent; and that he had dismissed Luxmon, on his return from Nassik to Bombay, for the publication of the articles of the 30th and 31st March. The trial occupied the day; but only two witnesses were examined for the prosecution; and the court adjourned until this morning.

OWING to the pressure on the Eastern trade between China and Japan, the head office of the Yokohoma Specie Bank, have decided on opening four new branches at Tokio, Nagasaki, Tentsien; and New Chung.

DR. ASUTOSH MUKERJI has been elected member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal by the Senate of Calcutta University.

SIXTY days' privilege leave from the 19th instant to 16th September, 1899, has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Grimwood, 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

SATURDAY was the third consecutive day on which no cases of plague or deaths from this cause were reported in Calcutta. The total mortality was 56, or nine about the average.

THE services of Messrs. R. Hamilton and G. Balthasar, Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government and the services of Messrs. Salkeld and Cornes at the disposal of Assam.

Two of the latest pattern Mauser pistols have found their way to Kabul, and have been greatly approved of by the Amir, who declares his intention of arming the entire ranks of native officers with a weapon which very few European officers possess in India.

MR. C. L. S. Russell, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the departments under the Chief Secretary, goes shortly on three months' privilege leave, and it is believed will not rejoin the Secretariat on his return.

A LAKHIMPUR correspondent telegraphs:—We are experiencing the highest floods on record for 25 years. The garden is an island, and all the roads are flooded. The damage to tea is serious; villages are abandoned, "Dhan" stocks are ruined and the villagers are living on "changs." The loss of cattle is reported as serious.

THE rain which has fallen during the past week has much benefited the crops in many parts of India, despite the floods in certain districts. However, more is wanted in parts of Madras, Bombay, Burma and Berar. There are still about 8,000 persons in receipt of relief in the Central Provinces; and in Rajputana, where the same number are receiving assistance. The numbers show a decrease of over of 1,200 since the last week. The crops near Belgaum are reported greatly damaged by locusts.

Two pariahs belonging to Big Parcherry (North Black Town) had a fight in a lane near the Portuguese Church Street, North Black Town Madras on Saturday night. It would appear that they were rival suitors to a damsel belonging to their Parcherry, so that disappointment on the part of the one and success on the part of the other was the cause of the row. The fight was evidently carried out with determination, for one of the combatants came off rather badly with several stabs and had to get his wounds dressed at the Native Infirmary, North Black Town. Both the combatants are in custody. This incident has caused some little sensation among the folk who live and thrive in the noxious atmosphere of the parcherry.

THE Public Works Accounts Superior Branch will in future be recruited as follows in England:—By appointment of students selected by the Secretary of State from the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. Recruitment from this source is limited to 4·9ths of the vacancies to be filled in India; by promotion of deserving subordinates to an extent of 3·9ths of the vacancies to be filled; by competitive examination of nominated candidates to the extent of 2·9ths of the vacancies. The Government of India reserve the power which they are at present possess, of making special exceptional appointments to the Superior Accounts Establishment otherwise than in the manner described above. The full revised rules are published in the current *Gazette of India*.

THERE were loud complaints, writes the "Civil and Military Gazette" about the dilatoriness in the issue of the Chitral medal and the blame was laid at the doors of the Home authorities. But they have certainly beaten the Indian Military Department fairly in their sanction of regimental honours for the actions in the Khartoum campaign. A long list has been published of grants to the different battalions engaged to have the words "Omdurman," "Atbara" "Khartoum" &c., on their colours. But never a regiment in India, not even the 14th Sikhs, has yet been given a name of honour for any action of the late frontier campaign, although those operations were long anterior to the final victories in the Soudan. It would be no bad thing when the Commander-in-Chief turns his attention to this little matter, if he were to glance through the Army List and note how many of the old Indian regiments—some of them that have been fighting on the frontier ever since they were raised, others that took their part in famous historical battles when the Empire was in the making—bear no record of their services in the way of distinctions. That is an omission it is never too late to mend, and if Commanding Officers concerned took the trouble to look up their regimental histories they might make some very good cases for recognition at this late day. The thing is being constantly done at Home and the Queen is known to look favourably on any such well deserved though tardy recognitions.

DURING the week ending on Saturday very little monsoon rainfall appears to have been received over the Deccan and Madras, or over North Bombay, Western Rajputana, and the west and south of the Punjab; but in other parts of India the rainfall was general, and in many districts abundant. The monsoon blew freshly in Malabar during the week and the Malabar coast received several heavy falls; but further north along the Bombay coast the wind was not strong generally, and the rainfall was light for the time of year. On the other hand a strong monsoon current has blown across the Kathiawar coast, and though giving but little rain to that region has carried good showers to Eastern Rajputana. In Burma and Bengal there has been daily rain, which on several occasions and at many stations was heavy in amount. The monsoon current penetrated well into the Gangetic plain, and the fall of rain in this region was intensified by the development of a shallow depression which occasioned an increased amount of precipitation, and caused heavy falls of rain over the North-West Provinces and Bandelkhand. The monsoon blew unsteadily into the Punjab, and the rainfall, though occasionally extending to the greater part of the province, was mainly confined to the hill and submontane districts. For the month of June the monsoon rainfall exhibits an average deficiency of 2 1-2 inches in Burma, of 1-2 inch in Bombay, of 3 1-2 inches in Berar and the Central Provinces, and of 1 3-4 inch in Madras; while it exhibits an average excess of 2 1-2 inches in Bengal, of 4 1-2 inches in the N.-W. P., of 1-2 inch in the Punjab, of 1 3-4 inch in Malabar, and of 2 1-2 inches in Gujarat and Central India. In Rajputana the rainfall has been about normal, the excess in the east having been compensated for by a deficiency in the west and south. The weather has been drier than usual in Kashmir, though wetter than usual on the Punjab Himalayas.

THE French destroyer Durandal, which has just joined the northern squadron, and for which greater stability is claimed than is found in our own destroyers, scored a success by steaming on her trials at 27·42 knots with 301 revolutions, the contract being twenty-six knots. The special purpose of the destroyer which in her general form resembles the Normand first-class boats, is to act as chief of a group of boats. The sea-going boat Lansquenet is also ready. She has had an unfortunate history, for she was to steam at twenty-six knots, and, failing, was rejected, and then supplied with new boilers, though she cannot attain twenty knots even now.

BOURNEMOUTH has become the cradle of a curious crusade, directed against the comfortable practice of sleeping in church. The clerical gentlemen who have started it apparently object to the habit on two grounds—imprimis, that, from an æsthetic point of view, even "sleeping beauties," with an inclination to snore, are not attractive articles when viewed from the pulpit; and, secondly, that somnolence in the congregation is discourteous to the preacher. In a discussion which took place, among the local pastors on the subject, the Rev. T. Evans remarked that a good many people thought it a sin to laugh in church, but deemed it no harm to sleep there. Ministers ought to have hand-cameras with which to take snapshots of dormant members of their congregation and then present copies to them. If people could see themselves asleep in the pew, as viewed from the pulpit, it would give them many sleepless nights in thinking of the spectacle. The Mayor of Bournemouth, who was present at the debate, pleasantly said that if he were preaching, and saw a man asleep in the congregation, he was afraid he should throw a book at him, and if he found that one was not enough he would launch another. So let the Bournemouth and Boscombe sleepers beware, lest their awakening be a rudely literary one bound in half-calf.

ATTENTION will be shortly concentrated on Rennes, the town designated by the Court of Cassation for the holding of the new Court-martial on Captain Dreyfus. Rennes has its strong peculiarities. Historically, it is a very ancient place; and it was once the capital of the province of Brittany. Practically, unlike the quaint old towns making of Brittany one of the most picturesque and interesting districts in the whole of France, Rennes is a quite modern city of pleasing boulevards and nineteenth century structures. The reason is that in 1720 a terrible conflagration, lasting seven days, destroyed very nearly the whole place, together with the ancient walls which surrounded it. In the course of time it was built up again in the modern fashion; and thus it is that the tourist who has been prowling about Caen or St. Malo, and revelling in the old houses and tortuous streets in existence there for centuries, is quite surprised when he approaches Rennes, with its new cathedral, spacious, regular thoroughfares, and stately modern buildings. In Brittany, far removed from the exciting influences of Paris, the Court-martial appointed to reinvestigate the "affaire," should be able to devote itself to its task with the serenest of calm. The pious and solid Bretons are certainly by temperament not the sort of people to crowd outside a hall of justice and to create a disturbance.

A GOOD deal may be forgiven to a man in the position of Major Marchand, but there are limits to the nonsense which a Frenchman, even when intoxicated by the magnificent popular reception which the hero of Fashoda has received, should permit himself to utter. It is almost incredible that Major Marchand should have given utterance to the extraordinary statement which is ascribed to him that everywhere on his journey through Africa the natives with whom the mission came into contact "have a feeling of love for France. On the Nile three million men would have responded to our call. They loved France, and would have been devoted to her." This is surely the very madness of patriotism, and it has caused considerable amusement among Anglo-Africans who are acquainted with the African nature. It is, of course, impossible that Major Marchand can believe such fatuous nonsense, and he has, apparently, forgotten or has been told that the letters of some of his subordinates were published in France giving graphic and not very pleasant particulars of the means that had to be taken to coerce the wretched natives who were compelled by superior force to assist in the transport of the sections of the "Faidherbe" from the Congo to the Nile. That the natives have never heard of France or, if they have heard of it, have not the faintest idea what or where it is, appears simply impossible to the good, law-keeping Frenchman.

IN view of circumstances which may arise in connection with the present South African dif

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

INDEPENDENCE TO BE MAINTAINED.

WITH INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Conference between Transvaal and Cape Ministers at Bloemfontein has ended.

Mr. Fischer, the Free State delegate, has returned to Pretoria for the purpose of pressing reforms on the Boers in accordance with the wishes of the Orange Free State and Cape Governments.

JULY 4.

The Transvaal Volksraad met yesterday.

President Kruger urged the members to hold firmly to their independence, and said that he would stand by his intention to submit proposals for an increase in the representation of the Goldfields.

Nothing was said regarding an alteration of the franchise, without which the President's proposals are valueless.

A new member of the Volksraad for Johannesburg was elected on Saturday, who is violently anti-English.

THE TEA TRADE BUSINESS VERY SLACK

JULY 3.

An influential meeting of tea-growers, with Sir H. S. King, M.P., in the chair, has been held for the purpose of endorsing the report of the joint committee of the Indian and Ceylon Associations.

The meeting resolved that after 17th July the one pound draft allowance shall not be made to buyers.

The tea dealers meet to-morrow to consider the action of the growers.

Business in the meanwhile is of the slackest.

THE NIGER COMPANY'S CHARTER REVOKED.

LARGE COMPENSATION.

The House of Commons has adopted by 223 against 101 votes the revocation of the charter of the Niger Company, the total compensation to be paid amounting to £865,000.

West Africa will henceforth be partitioned into three divisions under the Colonial Office, with free trade, except in spirits, everywhere.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has abandoned for the present his intention of proceeding to Europe. He has now gone to Lahore and thence proceeds to Amritsar, whence he returns direct to Baroda, probably arriving there early next week.

THE RESIDENTSHIP OF BARODA.

Colonel Martelli, the Resident of Baroda, retires next October. His successor has not yet been nominated.

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

The story telegraphed from Secunderabad to the effect, that the Cheshire Regiment is under orders for active service is incorrect, nothing being known about it at headquarters.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON THE AMIR UNCONFIRMED.

No confirmation has reached headquarters of the story of the recent attempt upon the Amir's life.

THE SHAHZADA'S MARRIAGE.

The Sirdar Habibullah Khan, eldest son of Amir, is about to be married to the daughter of Mahammed Akbar Khan, of Lalpura, the headquarters of the Mohmand tribe on the Kabul river.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Girard, commanding Oudh, proceeds on two months' leave from the 15th; Colonel A. H. Turner, officiating.

Colonel W. Hailes, temporarily commanding Lahore, has arrived in Simla, on three months' leave; Sir Charles Leslie, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, officiating, pending the arrival of General Morton.

NATIVE INFANTRY RELIEFS.

The Native Infantry Reliefs are sanctioned. The following affect the Bombay Presidency: 1st Bombay Grenadiers, 6 Companies from Karachi to Bhuj; 5th Bombay Infantry, from Rajkot and Ahmedabad to Aden; 7th Bombay Infantry, from Jubbulpore to Quetta District; 10th Bombay Infantry, from Aden to Rajkot and Ahmedabad; 12th Bombay Infantry, from Saugor to Quetta District; 14th Bombay Infantry, from Poona to Saugor; 17th Bombay Infantry, from Quetta District to Poona; 19th Bombay Infantry, from Poona to Hyderabad and Jacobabad; 20th Bombay Infantry, from Mhow to Allahabad; 22nd Bombay, Infantry, from Quetta District to Mhow; 29th Bombay Infantry, from Hyderabad and Jacobabad to Malakand; 9th Madras Infantry, from Bellary to Secunderabad; 11th Madras Infantry from Secunderabad to Bellary.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster-General, Punjab, proceeds to Dharmsala, on a tour, next Saturday.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME.

The following is the troopship programme for the ensuing season:—

The Transport Dunera arrives in Bombay on the 29th September with the 13th, 67th, and 69th Field Batteries, and leaves on 6th October with the 21st 42nd, and 53rd Field Batteries.

The Transport Simla arrives on the 13th October with the 15th Hussars and "E" Battery, and leaves on the 20th October with the 11th Hussars and "S" Battery, Field Artillery.

The Transport Dilwara arrives on the 27th October with drafts, and leaves on the 3rd November with details.

The Nubia arrives on 4th November with the 7th and 16th Companies, Eastern Division, and leaves on the 11th with the 3rd and 12th Eastern Division R. A., dropping the 3rd Eastern at Aden and picking up the 18th Southern.

The Transport Dunera arrives on the 29th November with the 15th Southern and leaves on the 6th December with the 11th Southern Division, R. A..

The Simla arrives on the 14th December with drafts, and leaves on 21st with details.

The Dilwara arrives on the 27th December with the 1st Essex, and leaves on the 3rd January with the 2nd Munster Fusiliers.

The Nubia arrives on 10th January with drafts and leaves on the 17th with the 13th Eastern Division R. A., also the 2nd Sussex for Aden, and taking the 2nd Derbyshire from Aden.

The Dunera arrives on the 21st January with the 1st Munster Fusiliers, and leaves on the 7th February with the 2nd Essex.

The Simla arrives on the 12th February with drafts, and leaves on the 20th with details.

The Dilwara arrives on the 28th February with drafts, and leaves on the 7th March with details.

The Nubia arrives on the 13th March with drafts, and leaves on the 23rd with details.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY.

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Monday's vital statistics for Calcutta show three fresh cases of plague, one in Ward No. 3 (Burtolla), and two in Ward No. 7 (Burra Bazaar); no deaths. Three deaths, however, occuring on previous dates were brought to light.

There were fifty-four deaths from all causes against forty-four, the quinquennial average.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton, (extra left here to-day, for China, direct.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda, arrived here yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 108
3 per cent. Rentes 101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 67 3-8
Bar Silver 27 11-16

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CUSTOMS CASHIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehanghir, Assistant Collector of Customs, charged Balkrishna Gunnesh Jambekar, cashier in the Customs Department, with accepting or obtaining as a public servant an illegal gratification, viz., Rs. 3, from Maneckchand Rupchand, a Marwaree dealer in opium, as a motive for doing an official act. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little and Co., conducted the prosecution, The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E., instructed by Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Norman Robert Olliver, examined by Mr. Smith, said that he was chief account officer in the Bombay Customs. He knew the accused, who was a subordinate officer in his department. The accused was a head cashier, and as such bills for opium purchased by Government were taken to him, and he ordered their payment on seeing that they had been duly signed by the Collector. The accused could not sign any bill before it was paid. He generally ordered the head shroff to make payments for the bills. On the 5th May last, witness was on duty at the Customs Office, when he was sent for by the Collector. He had an interview with the Collector and after having had some conversation with him, he returned to his office on the lower floor. After a lapse of half an hour, the Collector went into the witness' office room with the accused, a Marwaree, and Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehanghir. The Collector directed witness to take down the statements of the accused and the Marwaree and other persons. Witness then began taking down the statement of the Marwaree, but before doing so, he asked the accused to leave the room. He reduced the Marwaree's statement to writing, and after reading it over to him, asked him to sign it. The Marwaree declined to sign the statement. Witness then recorded the accused's statement. He then took down the statement of a head clerk, named Narhar Anand Joshi, who sat next to the accused in the cashier's office.

Mr. T. W. Morison, Collector of Bombay, examined by Mr. Smith, said he was in his office on the 5th May. On that day he came to know a man, named Maneckchand Rupchand, a witness in the case. Maneckchand came to receive a large sum due to him on account of opium transactions. Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehanghir brought the man to him in his office. It was stated at the interview that the Marwaree would have to give a certain amount for the payment, and witness was asked whether he could allow the payment to be made. Witness replied that he could, if it was asked from the Marwaree. The latter produced a five rupee note. The witness directed him to return to him and inform as to what took place after paying the note to the accused. Witness further said that he made a memo. of the number of the note. The Marwaree returned within a quarter of an hour after and made a statement to him, in consequence of which witness at once went to the cash office with the Marwaree. On entering the cash office witness asked the Marwaree to show him the person to whom he had paid the three rupees. The Marwaree pointed out the accused. Witness told the accused to produce the five rupee note number so and so. Accused answered it was with the shroff. Witness had the memo. of the number of the note in his hand at the time. He asked the shroff, who sat generally at the entrance of the cash office, to reduce the note, and he did so. He did not produce the note out of his own pocket, but it was lying in a heap of notes lying in front of him. Witness took the note in his custody and then called the accused in the chief accountant's office-room, which adjoins the cash office. He and the Marwaree went there. Witness first asked the Marwaree in the hearing of the accused as to what had happened. The Marwaree said when the accused asked of him Rs. 3, he changed the note with the shroff and paid them to the accused. Witness asked the accused where the money was. He replied in his desk. Witness asked him for the money, when the accused went to the cash office and produced them from his desk. Then witness went to the chief accountant's office room with the accused, where he questioned him about the three rupees. Accused replied: "The Marwaree gave them to me as a present." He said that it was the only present he had ever taken. In reply to further questions, accused said the Marwaree threw the money on his desk, and he would have come to report the matter earlier, had he not been hard at work. He intended to come afterwards. The accused's statement was recorded because witness thought he had received the money as a bribe. It was also a practice in the office to record such statements before the dismissal. Witness ordered the accused to walk by him whilst going to the accountant's office, before he wanted to prevent him from having any communication with others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, the witness said that before he went to the shroff's office, the accused had an ample opportunity to explain for the three rupees he had received from the Marwaree. When the shroff was counting the notes in the drawer, the accused had an opportunity to give his explanation. When these notes were being counted, the accused was standing by the desk. The five rupee note was the last one, being found at the back part of the drawer. Mr. Mehta here asked some questions to the witness regarding the plan of the cashier's office in which the accused worked at his desk. Witness could not say as to the width of the cashier's table, but it might be three feet.

Mr. Mehta: You have got some assistant collectors under you?

Mr. Morison: yes, about eight. They are divided to different duties. Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir is attached to the opium department, and as such he negotiates the purchases by Government of opium. These purchases are on a large scale. Two brokers are employed for the purpose of these negotiations. These two brokers are Mr. Bhugwandas and Dr. Seervai. They have been employed since the beginning of this year. They are both on probation. They were introduced to me by Mr. Rustom P. Jehanghir. If these brokers give satisfaction to Mr. Jehanghir they are employed permanently, subject to my confirmation.

Mr. Mehta: I take it that this device of catching the accused first emanated in Mr. Jehanghir's head.

Mr. Morison: I think so. I have also expressed my opinion that we should put a stop to this practice, which had been so long going on in this office.

The case was then adjourned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th July 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	7	p.m.	9	54
Teheran	4	1	59 p.m.	5	43
Suez	4	2	55 p.m.	6	10

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS AT CAMBRIDGE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ATHLETICS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Nothing in last week's cricket was more remarkble than the success of left-handed batsmen, Clement Hill and Darling for the Australians and C. L. Townsend and F. G. J. Ford for English teams, doing wonderful things. Clement Hill scored 132, two, and 160; Darling, 71, 53, nough', and not out 60; Townsend 37, 78, 141, and 31; and Ford, who did not play at the beginning of the week, but limited his efforts to the Middlesex and Sussex match, 160 and 19. I question whether at any previous period in the history of cricket, four left-handed batsmen of such commanding ability have flourished together. It is a little flattering to our vanity that the Australians should not, even with Hill and Darling to represent them, have all the honours of left-handed batting to themselves. Townsend and Ford do not inspire so much confidence as the two Australian players, but in their different ways they are splendid bats, and it is only reasonable to expect a great deal of them during the remainder of the summer. Up to last week neither of them had that season got into a run-getting vein. Last year they were both at their best, Ford scoring 1,152 runs in first-class matches, with an average of 39; and Townsend 1,270 runs, with an average of 34. Townsend made five scores of over a hundred and Ford four.

So far the struggle among the various counties has been quite overshadowed by the presence of the Australians, and the same state of things seems likely to continue, unless indeed the rubber in the Test matches be decided before the fifth game comes off at the Oval in August. In this connection one cannot help regretting that it should have been found necessary to hurry the Test matches on so much, as there is a risk of the last month of the season proving something of an anti-climax. Up to the present Middlesex, Surrey, and Notts are in county cricket the only unbeaten sides. Very different indeed, however, are their records. Middlesex have played four matches and won them all; Surrey have won five out of nine, and left four unfinished, while Notts have taken part in four engagements without either winning or losing, the result in every case having been a draw. Still no reproach either on the ground of slow play or any other cause attaches to the Notts eleven, three of the four matches having been ruined by rain. At one point on Saturday, at Bristol, they looked to have won a game against Gloucestershire, but the stubborn defence of Troup and Hale baffled all their bowlers. It is too early yet to be at all sure about the mat er, but it seems likely that the fight for the championship will rest between Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex. The Yorkshire eleven appeared to have just played themselves into form when the fine weather came, but since than they have suffered a couple of overwhelming defeats, Middlesex beating them at Lord's in a single innings, and Essex beating them at Bramall Lane last Wednesday by nine wick ts.

All things considered, Surrey are doing very well, but with their present resources in bowling they cannot look forward with any great confidence to their return matches at the Oval. For the first time for fifteen years they are without a single bowler who is calculated to cause the opposing sides any feeling of apprehension, and on Oval wickets this weakness in the attack is bound to tell. Richardson seems to be bowling fairly well—he took five wickets against Lancashire for 89 runs in Saturday's match at Old Trafford—but there has been nothing in his doings yet to suggest any real recovery of form. Perhaps the pleasantest feature in county cricket so far has been the improved form shown by Leicestershire. The team includes some very keen young players, and the recent victories over Lancashire and Worcestershire cannot fail to have an encouraging effect.

Events at Fenner's just lately have been instructive. The history of the Cantab vs. Australian match is but a repetition of the Oxford ditto. Even our old friend, Macaulay's "merest schoolboy" has got the details by heart, hence let a few salient features of the fray suffice now. Both Light and Dark Blues have proved themselves powerful batting combinations, magnificent fieldsmen and sound—if not exactly "class" bowlers. The Cornstalks to a man agree they have not met foemen worthier of their steel during the present tour; indeed, Major Wardill, Darling, "Clem" Hill, Iredale, etc., are all much impressed with the fine form shown by Young England. Several of them much regret they are engaged at Nottingham on July 3, as they would have liked to witness the inter-'Varsity fray. I note that various writers have expressed surprise that the Oxonians and Cantabs should have scored so heavily against the Australians, whilst other class teams have so signally failed. The problem is easy of solution. In a word, "the 'Varsity man fears nothing"—as old Jem Hills used to say. The generality of English batsmen have yet to conquer the phantoms of their own imagination, so to speak.

Don't you remember in the old school days reading of certain rash barbarians entering the presence of the majestic Senators of Rome? For a long time they were awe-struck by the reverend sir, &c., of these strangers, and remained quiescent—as though petrified by a supernatural terror. Accidentally, they discoved that the Senators were mortal, like themselves, and their superstitious fears vanished. They promptly proceeded to massacre the objects of their late reverence! This allegory will explain my meaning in a nutshell. The fame of Jones and Howell, and Trumble and McLeod—the Australian bowlers—has gone so mightily abroad, that certain English batsmen play them in a very gingerly fashion. I, myself, saw several of the M.C.C. team last week poking about in ludicrous fashion instead of hitting out as the occasion demanded. On the contrary, Light and Dark Blues are not troubled with any qualms in this direction. Last Wednesday, for instance, L. J. Moon, J. H. Stogdon, T. L. Taylor, &c., played perfectly correct cricket, and yet smote out with refreshing vigour. Every single Cantab, bar Hind, got into double figures, and never did the redoubtable E. Jones (the Australian crack bowler) get such a slating before. His one wicket cost 124 runs! Very hearty congratulations are due to Jessop and his team upon running up the gigantic total of 436. Anything finer than Moon's innings of 138 has rarely been witnessed at Fenner's. He hit all round the wicket with surprising ease and vigour, and (in the eternal fitness of things) Mr Jessop awarded him his "Blue" as the result. Thus, the old Westminster boy emulates that other famous footballer, C. J. Burnup, by getting his colours in both games. T. L. Taylor played another great innings of 110 later in the game, the Old Uppingham boy's hitting being marked with great precision and vigour. Like H. Martyn, his confrere at Oxford, the Cantab wicket-keeper is one of the most reliable batsmen in the team.

Essex have not had long to wait for revenge on Yorkshire. When the latter visited Leyton they were easy conquerors, but now they have fairly had the tables turned on them, and thar, too, on a good hard wicket at Sheffield. Moreover, it was obtained by cricket of a superior brand, the Southerners outplaying their rivals at every turn. The bowling of last year's champions is generally supposed to be equal to anything in the country, and yet Perrin subscribed 144 and Turner 109, whilst McGahey played almost as well for 55. No one else did anything worth mentioning. The total of 368 did not appear overwhelming, and yet Essex were the winners by nine wickets. F. S. Jackson alone of the Yorkshiremen was seen at his best, but his 97 was not devoid of luck. Mead and Young did the bulk of the execution with the ball, the former keeping a splendid length. It was not a little curious that in their very next match Yorkshire should themselves be successful by nine wickets. Of course, everybody expected them polishing off Derbyshire, who are just now in low water. Storer had hard lines in the first innings in being leg-before-wicket when within four of the century. F. S. Jackson followed his 97 again: Essex with a dashing 82, and Hirst again asserted himself as a useful all-round member of the team.

The honour of heading the batting averages this week rests with a Warwickshire man—W. G. Quaife. His display in the early part of last week against Lancashire, when he made 148 and 66, gave him a useful lift, and now his average for the ten innings played is 50·75. This just beats Abel, who, however, has played seventeen innings. The "Guv'nor's" figures show an infinite superiority to those of any other batsmen, for, in addition to having scored the largest number of runs (750), he has to his credit the biggest individual score of the season (357 not out). His average is 53. The third position is occupied by Ranjitsinhji, who in 17 innings has made an average of 43·8). Diver has just qualified for inclusion in the list by playing nine innings, and he is fourth with 43·22. After F. S. Jackson comes the young Worcester player, Arnold, who, like Diver, has only played nine innings. Hayward, C. B. Fry, Brockwell, and Pougher are next, and the first Lancashire man on the list is J. T. Tyldesly, whose average of 34·58 is just better than Albert Ward's 34·50.

Mead is still at the top of the list in the bowling department, and he is not tightly pushed either. Having bowled the third largest number of overs his achievement is the more deserving of praise. He has taken 69 wickets for an average of 11·44 runs, whilst Rhodes, who is second on the table, has taken 70 wickets at an average cost of 13·05 runs. F. W. Stocks is third, and Woodcock fourth, although neither have bowled half the number of overs as the first two. Arthur Mold comes fifth with an average of 15·32. A. E. Trott has bowled more overs than any other player (520-4), and has also taken the greatest number of wickets (80). Yet he is tenth on the list. Bland's brilliant performance of taking ten Kent wickets for 48 runs did not bring him high on the list, for his position is still twenty-fifth.

All's well, is the good news I can authoritatively vouchsafe to readers, anent the great Anglo-American Universities athletic tussle. After some delicate negotiations during the last fortnight, the Harvard and Yale men have accepted the conditions laid down by Oxford and Cambridge, and everything is now plain sailing. The Yankees will leave new York on the 28th inst., and proceed direct to either Oxford or Brighton to complete their training. If the weather is very hot they will go to Brighton, otherwise to the classical city. The date of the contest has yet to be arranged. The Americans favour July 15th, but the Englishmen a week later. The latest cablegram infers that the Yankees will leave this quite in the hands of the sister Universities, and the later date is by far the best. Several other important functions would clash with the 15th, the Eton and Harrow Cricket Match and the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, to wit, and clashing is always fatal in many directions. Should the 22nd be finally accepted as the date of battle, the Americans may defer their exodus from New York until July 5th.

The English team will be chosen and go into strict training as soon as may be. The list of names permitted in a contemporary a few days back was another instance of the constraining power of imagination. As I write, nothing in the direction of forming the team has even been mooted, but next week an official list of the Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale teams will be forthcoming. The American team will include Mr. T. E. Burke (the world's record holder at various distances) and several other trans-Atlantic notabilities, by the way! Mr C. N. Jackson (O.U.B.C.) will take charge of the English team, and Mr. Copeland (the ex-champion American hurdler) will accompany the Americans as mentor. I hear officially that a tremendous crowd of American students, etc., will come over for the fray. It is pleasing news also that the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, the American Ambassador, and other distinguished visitors will grace Queen's Club with their presence on the eventful day. Of subsequent developments anon.

The May races are over at Cambridge. Taking the crews all round there is a distinct advance. A most gratifying feature was the success of Third Trinity second boat and the rowing of some of the football giants. First Trinity had all their work cut out to keep clear of Third, who nearly rushed them on the second night, for the head boat was not clear from the bank when the gun sounded. Then on the last night they were overlapped at Ditton, but on each occasion the crew kept its head, and the superb stroking of Etherington Smith enabled them to get clear. The Hall boat was unfortunate, and was bumped on the first night in the Gut. But then the rudder lines had broken. However, the little piece of string in all probability only accelerated the disaster for the crew were unable to make any impression on Third on the following night. The other two Hall boats also descended. But to counterbalance this disaster it was some satisfaction to Hall men to find Pembroke going up every night, that crew having been coached by the old Hall captain, Mr. J. C. Bristowe. They left off fourth on the river, and many people would have liked to see how they would have done against the Hall. Pembroke II., First Trinity II., and Peterhouse also did well. A handsome presentation of plate and a gold watch was made to Mr. Fletcher to show the appreciation felt by oarsmen for the services he had rendered to Cambridge rowing. His labours have not been wasted, as the rowing in the May races indicated.

Professional cyclists, whether they are selected to represent their countries in the World's Championships at Montreal or not, will find themselves in clover in America this time, for with the exciting events of the World's Championships a series of race meetings is being arranged which will give both amateur and professional cyclists, but especially the latter, exceptional opportunities for securing distinction. The League of American Wheelmen, the governing body of cycling in America, which has now fixed up its differences with the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, is giving the meeting of the International Cyclists' Association its full support, and is arranging a series of important race meetings prior to the meeting at Montreal with a view to select as the riders to represent America those who show the best performances in the circuit racing, and the League's own meeting will immediately follow the World's Championships gathering at Montreal. This will be succeeded by a close succession of National Circuit meets in the principal centres of cycling in America such as Boston, Philadelphia, &c., the circuit series of race meetings being so arranged as to give a minimum of travel between each. I understand that in addition to a very large prize list at the World's Championships four days gathering no less than 10,000 dls. are being put up in prizes at the L.A.W. series of meetings.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 30th June, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	47	49
Karachi	3	1
Poona	171	138
Districts.		
Ahmednagar	2	3
Kolaba	1	1
Ratnagiri	1	2
Surat	41	31
Thana	41	30
Nasik	45	36
Poona	10	3
Satara	87	66
Bijapur	34	26
Belgaum	193	121
Dharwar	37	14
Kanara	23	12
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	164	115
Cutch	9	11
Janjira	1	3
Savanur	2	2
Total	920	664
Week ending June 23rd	599	441
Total to date	261,067	207,017

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bombay agent of the Bank of Bengal advises us that the directors have declared a

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	10,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	4,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Pension Fund	1,00,000	0	0
Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	3,91,810	2	3
Total	18,91,810	2	3

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, when Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., President, was in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

To the Library—From Berlin—Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band XXXIII—1898—No. 6; From Berlin—Verkandlungen der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band XXVI—1899—No. 4, From Washington—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1896 and 1897; From Sydney—Science of Man and Australasian Anthropological Journals No. 12, Vol. I., and Nos. 1 to 3, Vol. II.; From Paris—Melusines from January 1897 to February 1899.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer, having gone to Europe for a short time, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi was appointed to act for him.

A paper on "Hindu Beliefs about Dreams," by Mr. Ram Gharib Chowbe, late Pandit to Mr. William Crooke, I. C. S. (retired), was then read.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE TROUBLE IN THE MALDIVES.

MR. DADABHOY'S STORY.

It is difficult to unravel the details of the trouble at present existing at the Maldives, and to fathom the cause which led to Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee being brought back to Ceylon by the Captain of the Marathon, as related yesterday. Mr. Dadabhoy himself, on being interviewed by a representative of this paper, did not throw much light on the matter; but he was anxious, to begin with, that the rumour that he was brought as a prisoner on board should be contradicted. Further, Mr. Dadabhoy denies that his presence at Male was detrimental to the public peace, it being quite an absurd and false story for the reason, he says, that His Highness the Sultan, his Minister, and the public had all welcomed him.

Asked why he was then brought back, Mr. Dadabhoy stated that he did not know himself. The Sultan, hearing that the Captain of the Marathon wanted to remove him, called upon him (the Captain) for an explanation, informing him at the same time that Mr. Dadabhoy had been appointed his (the Sultan's) Private Secretary; but no explanation was given, and Mr. Dadabhoy says he returned to Colombo because he was obliged to do so by the Captain of the Marathon, who, when Mr. Dadabhoy at first declined to embark in that vessel, said that in that case he would have to use force. Captain Field did not disclose the reason for the action taken by him, and Mr. Dadabhoy means to refer the matter to the Lieut.-Governor.

"But what is your private idea, Mr. Dadabhoy, of the cause which led to your being brought back?"

In reply, Mr. Dadabhoy did not volunteer very much. He attributed it all to the late Prime Minister, contending at the same time that the Sultan, the present Prime Minister, and all the people were in favour of his appointment as Private Secretary. He then went on to explain that he believed the reason why he was brought back was because (as we stated yesterday) it was not desired that any opportunity should be given him of giving any advice to the Sultan that would prove detrimental to the trade between the Maldives and Colombo of which Messrs. Carimjee Jafferjee have had the monopoly. Mr. Dadabhoy says that the late Prime Minister, Ibrahim Didi, favoured this monopoly; but the new Minister is in favour of free trade—a trade open to all—and against this the late Prime Minister is working, resulting in his being made the victim.

Mr. Dadabhoy was not willing to say more, but intends giving full facts later on—after the Lieut.-Governor has been approached on the matter.—*Times of Ceylon* (June 29.)

THE MESSAGERIES AND NATIVE PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the lines over the signature of D. Eduljee in the issue of the *Times of India* of 29th ultimo, I beg to state for general information that the singular action of the captain of the s. s "Oceanien" in refusing to carry native passengers, was disapproved by the manager of the company, who has given him distinct instructions to accept them in future Homewards and Eastwards, as is regularly done by our own and other companies' steamers.

I shall feel much obliged by your inserting the foregoing reply in to-morrow's issue of your valued paper.—Yours, &c.,

July 4. C. RUINAT, Agent.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION.

The head high priest of the Borahs, Sirdar Mahomed Burhanudin Saheb, his brother, Abdulla Bhaisaheb Hakimuddin, and other brothers, arrived here from Surat, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of being present at the annual feast given by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy to the members of his community. On Friday last, at the time of his departure from the Grant Road railway station, in the presence of a very large number of Borah-Mahomedans, the Moola Saheb took the opportunity, on behalf of himself and the Borah community, of presenting Dr. Shaik Abdool Ali Mahomed Hiptoola Misri, one of the two newly created Borah Khan Sahebs, with a valuable shawl in token of their appreciation of his services to the community, and at the same time complimented him on the distinction recently conferred upon him by his Excellency the Viceroy. The new Khan Saheb, who is a native of Surat, started in life as a cotton and silk merchant. He afterwards turned his attention to the medical line, passed out of the Medical College at Cairo, and entered the Egyptian Army Medical Service, in which he served for a number of years. He is the senior partner of the firm of Gulam Husein Hiptoola, the well-known rice merchants of Calcutta and Bombay. He has not taken any active part in business affairs, but has devoted himself entirely to the superintendence of the charitable institutions founded by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, and in particular has bestowed indefatigable labours upon the boarding school established in the Sanitarium building at Churney Road. On the outbreak of the plague, he rendered useful services to the sufferers treated in that building. General Sir W. Gatacre passed upon him high eulogiums, which were subsequently fully endorsed by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood and other distinguished visitors. All the District and Medical officers who have come in contact with him speak most highly of him.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	2	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total	8	7	71
Total plague deaths to date	46,805	40,737	
Same date last year	4	3	61

As a number of officers are now applying for employment in Africa, the following tables with rates of pay attached are of interest: West African Frontier Force—Lieutenant £300 a year; Captain £400 and £60 command pay, with allowances of 4 shillings daily for field allowance and free rations and £30 for outfit. West African Regiment—Lieutenant 23 shillings and 8 pence; Captain 27 shillings and 9 pence, including all allowances. Niger Coast Protectorate—£300 a year rising by £50 every 18 months to £400. Royal Niger Company—£270 a year less £10 monthly for subsistence. Uganda Rifles. Lieutenant £400; Captain £600. British Central Africa Protectorate—Lieutenant £300 a year; Captain £400. British East Africa Protectorate or East Africa Rifles—Lieutenant £400 a year; Captain £500.

THE SEDITION CASES.

THE PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER BEFORE THE COURT.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the second of the sedition cases connected with the "Gurakhi" newspaper, namely that against Vinayek Narayen Bhatye, the proprietor and publisher of the paper, was tried before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury. The Court was crowded as on Monday. The prisoner was charged with having in the issues of the "Gurakhi" of the 24th March and 26th and 30th March last, published articles with a view to excite or attempt to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India, and further with having, on the 26th March last, abetted Luxman Narayen Joshi; and he was further charged with a similar offence in respect of an article published in the "Gurakhi" of the 30th March last. The Honorable Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Henry Solomon, Foreman.

Mr. J. B. Haworth.	Mr. E. S. Hale.
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.	Mr. Rustomjee S. Powalla.
Mr. Dinshaw P Batha.	Mr. Edward Meyers.
Mr. J. G. P. Alston.	Mr. Bapujee Raghunath.

At the request of Mr. Anderson, the prisoner was allowed to sit behind his counsel in order to give instructions.

The Chief Justice: The proper place for the accused is in the dock; but in the present instance, I will accede to your application.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. Under the orders of Government, the prisoner was charged, under section 124 A of the Penal Code, with attempting to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India. He was the editor, proprietor, and printer of the "Gurakhi," which was published in Bombay in the Marathi language, every day except Monday. It had a large circulation amounting to about 2,500 copies. The accused lived on the premises of the press and superintended the publication of the paper. It was sold for five annas a month, and was distributed among the masses of the Marathi population. The accused had been editor of the paper for a long time, but the jury need not go to matters earlier than March 1898, in which month, in reference to the article of the 24th March, the accused was called upon by Mr. Vincent and warned. Notwithstanding that warning, articles of an objectionable character upon Government officers and Government measures continued to appear in the paper. This state of things went on for a whole year until the publication of the more objectionable articles of 26th and 30th March 1899. The article of the 24th March was headed "The White Man's Gun and the Death of the Natives." The latter articles were published during the Holi holidays; and the learned counsel understood one of the accused's defences would be that he was absent from Bombay, away at Nasik, and did not know of the publication of the articles of the 26th and 30th March. This was a false excuse. With reference to the article of the 26th March, the prosecution were in a position to prove that the prisoner was in Bombay on the 25th March, and knew of the article published on the following day. On the 30th March, the accused was in Nassik, and Luxmon Narayan Joshi, who had all ready been tried and punished, was the writer of the articles of the 26th and 30th March last. The prosecution would prove that Luxmon Narayan Joshi wrote those articles under the instructions of the accused. The manuscript of the article of the 24th March was not forthcoming; and that of the article of the 24th March was not produced from the office of the paper, but from the office of the solicitors. The learned counsel read the articles with comments upon portions of them, and urged that their object was to excite contempt, hatred, and disaffection towards the British Government. The article of the 30th March was alluded to by the accused in an article in the "Gurakhi" of the 2nd April, stating that he did not know of it. But the fact was that, before the accused went to Nassik, he had laid down the lines on which the articles were to be written by Joshi during his absence. The prof

I did not see the accused in Bombay after 8 a.m. on the 25th March. He returned to Bombay on the 31st March, at night, and I saw him at the press on the 1st April. On his return to Bombay, the accused asked me why I allowed the matter to appear in the paper of the 29th March. I referred him to Luxmon Narayen Joshi. I made these statements to Mr. Nicholson at the Police Court. The accused was very angry with me for the appearance of the article or articles in the paper of the 30th and 31st March. He was, I think, very angry also with Luxmon.

When did you first see the manuscript of the article which appeared in the paper of the 30th March?—I saw it on the 29th March when Luxmon gave it me for being set up.

When did you first see the article which appeared in the paper of the 31st March?—On the afternoon of the 30th March, when Luxmon handed it to me. Luxmon had a seat near mine at the press. The article in the paper of the 29th March was handed to me by Luxmon on the afternoon of the 25th March. The row which Luxmon was making on his return to Bombay related to the articles of the 30th and 31st March. I cannot say for certain whether anything occurred about the article of the 29th March. I have seen the manuscripts of the articles; none of them were in the handwriting of the accused.

If Joshi says that he was not really dismissed, is it true or false?—No, it is false.

If he says that he left, because he wanted higher wages than Rs. 20, is it true or false?—It is false.

If he says that he was not assistant editor or editor, but was merely a clerk, is it true or false?—It is false.

Did Luxmon's name appear in the paper as editor from the day he joined?—Yes.

And did he write a leader every day?—Yes.

Can you say that the manuscript was never revised or corrected by the accused?—It was never revised or corrected by the accused. Martand got Rs. 35 a month as editor. He did not submit his writings to the accused for revision or correction. Martand died on the 29th January; and in the interval between that date and the engagement of Luxmon, the accused gave me the manuscript of the articles. I don't know by whom the articles were written. The accused merely handed them to me. I cannot say whether they were written by the accused. The accused stopped the publication of an article written by Luxmon on the 31st March; and he blamed me as well as Luxmon. He blamed me on account of the expense incurred in setting up the matter which he stopped from publication.

On the 2nd of April appeared an article, headed "This is sheer madness"?—Yes.

Do you know who wrote it?—It was written by the accused.

Mr. Anderson put in the article with a translation of it. It blamed those who found fault with Government about every little thing they did; and expressed regret for the publication of the articles in the "Gurukhi" of the 30th and 31st March, stating that they were written by an idiot who had been dismissed from office.

How many copies were published of the issue of the 2nd April?—1,550 copies were published that day.

The weekly "Gurukhi" was issued on the 3rd April, and as a matter of course the articles of the 30th and 31st March would have appeared in the weekly?—Yes.

Did they appear?—No.

Who kept them out?—They were kept out by order of the accused.

And the article of the 29th March was also kept out?—Yes, by order of the accused.

On the return of the accused from Nassik, part of the "Vikshipt," another publication from the office, was ready?—Yes.

And was a portion of it kept out?—Yes.

The articles of the 30th and 31st March were printed in it?—Yes.

And was the paper issued on the Saturday?—No. The accused cancelled the issue, and another paper appeared, from which the objectionable articles were kept out, and in their place appeared Nassik News, written by the accused. The accused has no connection with Poona people.

In re-examination by Mr. Scott, witness gave his reasons for remembering that the accused left for Nasik on the morning of the 25th March.

Who has been the head man at the office since the accused's arrest?—Shunkerrao.

What is his pay?—He gets Rs. 15 a month.

What is your pay?—My present salary is Rs. 20 a month.

And yet you say Shunkerrao is the head man?—Yes, since the arrest. When Luxmon was in the employ of the "Gurukhi," he was superior to me. The accused blamed me, because I was an old servant.

Did the accused say anything to you on his return about the article of the 29th March?—He spoke generally, and not about any particular article. It is true he named the articles of the 30th and 31st March. I don't recollect whether he named the article of the 29th March. Luxmon was not re-engaged after being dismissed from the office. He did no work for the paper afterwards. Martand was the editor of the paper for four or five years, and the accused was the proprietor during that period. The standing matter of the "Gurukhi" was used for the "Vikshipt."

The Foreman: If the accused was the proprietor, how is it he is entered in the pay abstract as manager?—I cannot explain that.

At this stage the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

EXTRACTS FROM OTHER ARTICLES.

In the course of his examination of Gopal Joshi, Mr. Scott put in extracts from a number of articles. In the issue of the paper of the 10th March, 1898, there was an article headed "Plague Committee and Extravagant Expenditure."

It was as follows:—"Although in consequence of the outbreak of the epidemic of plague, the inhabitants of Bombay have suffered damage in every way, trade has sustained a terrible shock, and the middle class people have been reduced to beggary, yet the white (European) doctors, nurses and soldiers have had their fill of riches (have reaped a rich harvest). We are surprised (to find that) Government do not (yet) think of curtailing the extravagant expenditure (on plague), although the epidemic of plague has not abated in the least, (although) the damage that was to have been sustained has been sustained in every way, (and) 25 lakhs (of rupees) have been spent like anything (or spent away) (The mischievous tricks of soldiers, new appointments of high-salaried officers, needless importation of a good many English doctors and nurses, and the self-willed (arbitrary) conduct of Government, these are not the (right) remedies for eradicating the epidemic of plague. By doing so (by adopting such measures), (the fact that) Government are drawing (draining away) money by shovelsful is only becoming apparent to the public. So much expenditure has been incurred up to this day, but has a specific for eradicating the disease of plague come out of (*i.e.*, been discovered by) the brain of a single medical man? No. Has any one found out even the origin of the (disease)? No. Is there any efficacy in English medicine? No. Then it becomes evident that in encouraging this nuisance there is no other motive whatever than that of gratifying the desire of the *Topdas* ("Topda" meaning "he who wears a hat" is a contemptuous term for a European) for money to their heart's content. When is this shabby and confused (unsatisfactory) state of things to end? Before whom should we lay our difficulties (grievances)? Where will our present state, in which we receive blows after (our) mouths have been gagged (meaning, presumably, in which we are oppressed, but not allowed to complain) ultimately lead us? Whose backs is the whip of Mr. Cashmer's Bill going to peel (lash)? And who is going even to answer these queries? All will be well if our reckless Government will, from benevolent motives, put a stop to the extravagant expenditure of the Plague Committee and abolish (the system of detention in) quarantine camps (which is tantamount to) imprisonment in a jungle, and the system of inspection by insolent soldiers."

On the 17th April, 1898, the following:—

THE STATE OF THE CROPS AND (THE CONDITION OF) THE AGRICULTURISTS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

. . . . . .

So also the heavy assessment on the land has completely ruined the cultivators. But our Government, which styles itself merciful, has become so cruel that though a terrible famine had last year reduced the agriculturists to a very miserable plight, the Topda Government did not grant to any cultivator remission of even a single pie of the land-tax (due) but recovered (their) uncollected amount (of revenue) by selling lands worth thousands of rupees by public auction. Alas! Alas! How mean is it that the same Government that squanders thousands, nay, even lakhs of rupees, without any reason, should manifest its hard heartedness in the collection of (some) five or ten thousand (rupees) of land assessment! During the last five (or) fifty years boundless wealth from India has been sent to England by (sea, (and) thousands of white (i.e., European) officers have had their bowls filled to their heart's content. It is a matter for great regret that, notwithstanding this, the vehement desire (*i.e.* the burning thirst) of the greedy Government should not (yet) be quenched. That is all true, but who listens to us? The Government is trying to draw as much money as possible by means of grapnels, while in other matters it has been heedless. However much one may cry, no redress can, indeed, be obtained. Though we do not plainly say what should be gathered from this, (our) readers will by no means forget Moghiai.

Mr. Anderson said he did not wish to object to the procedure of the prosecution, but he did not know what his learned friend was reading, and it was not fair to disever an article for the purpose of a charge of sedition. He should like to know what preceded and what succeeded the words quoted. Unless he could have that he shoul object to its being put in.

Mr. Scott said that a copy of the translation he wished to put in had been sent to the accused's solicitors some days ago. The file of the paper was in charge of the police, and the defence could have referred to it had they wished.

Mr. Anderson said he should be content with the Oriental Translator's translation.

It was then agreed that a rough translation should be made for the use of the defence.

The foreman rose and asked his lordship, as the charges comprised only the three articles published on the dates named, whether it was necessary they should prolong the case by going into a lot of extracts which were not mentioned in the charges.

His lordship said that he was sure the Advocate-General had no desire to waste their time or to prolong the case, and no doubt the request from the jury would be observed.

Mr. Scott said that in view of the recommendation of the jury he would only put in the more important articles. He then read the following article from an issue of the paper of the 2nd June:—"The Honourable Tilak.—The rumours that the Hon'ble Tilak is to be released on the Queen's Birthday, which the dummies (the servile supporters) of Government had set afloat like the shepherd boy who cried 'Tiger! Tiger!' have not turned out to be true, though a week has passed away. Now, our only request to Government is that they should publish a distinct declaration whether the Honourable Tilak and the other editors, are, or are not, to be released from prison before the expiry of their (respective) sentences, so that at all events there might remain no necessity of repeatedly making earnest and humble entreaties for the release of that noble-minded personage to Government whose heart is devoid of pity, nay (as hard) as black-stone."

"EIGHTY LAKHS OF MEN DIED."

Mr. Scott then read an article of the 21st June, headed "Eighty lakhs of men died." "The moment (our) readers read the above heading, (their) hearts will suddenly receive a shock; and as we are about to record here a really shocking account, it is but in accordance with human nature that such should be the case. From the day (time) our benign, sympathetic and merciful English Government (rulers) set (their) feet on Indian soil to (the time of) famine of last year, there have been six famines in all; and during all these famines 80 lakhs of persons, that is to say, of poor and feeble subjects of poverty-stricken, degraded India fell victims . . . But is it permissible to utter a syllable in connection with that (matter)? No. Because there is the bugbear of the whip of the law! We do not know what pious austerities had been practised by the whites in their previous states of existence that they acquired mastery over a golden country like India."

Mr. Scott then put in an article of the 11th August, which was as follows:—"This is just the time for the manifestation (development) of a feeling (of sympathy) for one's own (kindred, &c.) among us. . . . . It is a matter of great shame that foreigners should, by the force of (this) feeling of nationality, make us submissive to them in any way they like, and that we, by silently enduring (our subjection), should quietly witness the devastation of (our) country, and, along with it, the disgrace of the Indian subjects. Most of our people are always complaining about unfavourable times, adverse fate (and unpropitious stars, but what a great mistake is it that they do not understand at all that these unfavourable circumstances) are the bitter fruits of the extinction of the feeling of nationality amongst us. In conclusion (we wish to affirm that) he who calls himself a Hindu ought never to forget that the amelioration of ourselves and our country is impossible unless we are re-animated by a national feeling."

Mr. Scott also read the following article of the 21st September, headed: "The alarming condition to which the people of Dharwar have been reduced." "We learn from the Dharwar newspapers that it has now fallen to the lot of the people of that town to undergo the same unbearable and distressful state, to which only a few months ago (the people of) Bombay had been reduced in consequence of stringent plague regulations and the thoughtless conduct of heartless officers. What, do the (white boys) European officers (of that town) think that (their) acting there as high-handedly as they please, will be permitted because the town of Dharwar is situated at such a great distance that the eye of the Bombay Government cannot reach it? If the laws are for all, we do not know under what section of what law (these) officers are empowered to practise oppression upon poor subjects. We did not think the time of Moghlai (misrule), under which European officers appear to the Hindus as ferocious as lions, tigers and (such) other quadrupeds, would come so soon; but in view of the case of Hayagrivacharya of Dharwar, will it be an exaggeration if anyone were to say that anarchy has begun to prevail under British rule? We think it would be well if the justice of the Bombay Government reaches as far as Dharwar."

WHOM HAS THE PLAGUE BENEFITED?

The Advocate-General next read an article of the 27th September, headed, "Whom has the plague benefited?" "Though the havoc brought by the epidemic of plague during the last two years at Bombay, Poona, (and) Sionar, and during the current year at Dharwar and Hubli, has immersed thousands of Hindu families in ruin, the ever-avaricious (lit. whose mouth is always open for the purpose of acquiring money) Europeans (*i.e.*) those resident in India and those who have specially come over from England are alone feathering their nests. It is not that anybody requires to be told anew how the soldiers filled their bags (pockets) in the two cities of Poona (and) Bombay. The epidemic having now spread to Dharwar and Hubli, the officers on plague duty of those places, too, have thoughtlessly begun to commit acts of the utmost meanness. The case of the Diwan of Savanur, who was insulted by being slapped in the face at the Hubli Station on the 18th of the last month, has been sent for inquiry to the Collector of Dharwar. While that matter is not yet disposed of, there has arisen the case of Hayagrivacharya. In addition to these (reports) a good many other mischievous pranks of the quite young and inexperienced European officers of those places, puffed up inordinately by being invested with brief authority, have reached our ears. If Government wish to take experience (*i. e.*, to convince themselves of the correctness of the general experience); belief based on two years' (practical) experience, that the "plague" has brought a rich harvest to the European officers (and) if they cause to be searched the houses of the Europeans appointed to do (plague) duty in the (various) parts of India affected by the "plague" they will quite naturally gain experience of the black deeds of such (officers.) If the rude conduct of the self-willed Europeans who assault at Hindus, howsoever respectable, proves anything, it is only that it will be hereafter extremely difficult for the mild Hindus to get on well under British rule.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDE.

Counsel said the next article appeared on the 7th October, under the heading "An Epidemic of Suicide." Though it is a true fact that the plague authorities had practised unendurable oppression upon the subject of population when the plague had been raging in the two cities of Bombay and Poona, that (oppression did not) go so far as to result in the people committing suicide. After commenting on the measures adopted in Dharwar to suppress plague the article goes on to say the hair of the body stands on their ends and tears come to the eyes. What then will (must) be the state of those who have, has or will have occasion to witness that state of things personally? We regret to say that the Collector is solely responsible for the epidemic of suicide which is (at present) prevalent there. But we are helpless in that we cannot see any other alternative left than to do so *i. e.*, to blame the Collector of Dharwar. Who is to hear the piteous wails of the people there at such a time? Who is to be answerable for the heartrending cries of wife grieving over the loss of their husbands, husbands lamenting the loss of their wives, and mothers bewailing the death of their sons? The Government of India are enjoying themselves in the cool atmosphere of Simla and the Governor of the Presidency, Lord Sandhurst, has also gone thither to partake of sumptuous banquets. Let the subject (population) of India die or be saved here; they, the heads of Government care only to have or acquire a hoard or secret treasure. But nothing is more shameful than that the authorities at Dharwar should not have let us know that such stringency is the root of disorder or the primary cause of riots, and that big-wigs like Lord Sandhurst should, without making any sort of inquiry into the confusion prevailing there, be absorbed in their personal pleasure. If the authorities of Dharwar will see their plague administration there with their eyes open, it is even yet probable that the people will forget the past and (everything) will end smoothly.

THE GANESHKHIND MURDERS.

Mr. Scott said there was only one other article he intended to trouble the jury with, and that was of the 10th February. It was headed "The Ganeshkhind Murders and the Government Reward", and was as follows:—In the usual way of committing murder for murders, the police (have) got safely out of the difficulty caused by one murder by hanging Damodar for the murder of Mr. Rand. Now there remains (the murder) of (Lieutenant) Ayerst. For that they will make a victim of Balkrishna, and eagerly making a boastful display of (their) cleverness in the discharge of their duties, and saying, "How have we discovered the murderers?" They will lay how go about striking (their) moustaches and showing off their own shrewdness. If the lads, who (whose business it is to) play upon the *tal* and *vena* (musical instruments) (standing) behind a *Kathekari* (a narrator of the legends of gods), now take to committing such murders, it may be said that India is now under these (very) stars, (which exercised their baneful influence) over Scotland in the thirteenth century. It will do if we say that the case of Damodar was, in some respects, very much like that of one hundred or two hundred Scotch leaders, whom Edward I. executed for no reason, seeing that they were stout (influential). The only difference is that while he (Edward) executed (certain) leaders, these (people) have hanged an insignificant wretch and are (about) to hang another. It cannot be helped that there is not a sufficient number of leaders amongst us to be hanged. Really speaking, there was indeed no occasion for us to take up this subject to-day, but a letter on this subject (has) appeared in the "Times of India" of 1st February over the signature of "Ganesh Shankar Dravid." (The writer then proceeded to comment upon the claim made by Dravid to get the remaining portion of the reward offered by Government, and the circumstances under which murders of the Dravid brothers were committed.)

OPENING THE CASE.

THE following is the detailed report of Mr. Basil Scott's opening speech:—

Having quoted the section under which Bhatye was charged, the Advocate-General said the "Gurukhi," the paper in which the articles had appeared had an average circulation of 1,500 copies a day. The accused lived on the premises of the press and superintended the publication of the paper. The paper was published at a very low price indeed—5 annas for the month was the subscription, and they could imagine it was a paper within the reach of the very poorest and most ignorant classes in Bombay. The paper was not, however, distributed in Bombay, but in the mofussil among the Maratha speaking population for the paper was printed in Marathi. The accused, to my knowledge, had been for a considerable time, probably since the paper was started, the editor. For the purpose of this case, however, they need not consider any time previous to March, 1898. He certainly was proprietor and publisher in March, 1898, and in that month he published an article which was considered objectionable by the authorities. He was called upon by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, and warned that his criticisms of any Government actions must be fair. He expressed his sorrow and said he would not offend again. Notwithstanding that warning, articles continued to appear in the paper and it must be a question whether some of them or all of them come within the terms of Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, which had just been read. These articles would be put before them, and, counsel thought, they would come to the conclusion that the writings were distinctly objectionable and did not have regard to or the comments expressed on Government and Government measures. These articles went on for the whole of last year and then on the 24th March, in the week preceding the Holi holidays, an article appeared in the "Gurukhi" headed "A White Man's Gun and the Death of a Native." That was one of the articles in respect of which the accused was charged. On the 26th another article appeared entitled, "What is the meaning of Raja and Rajye." That was the second article in respect of which the accused was charged, and on the 30th March another article appeared which was called "The Chapekers, Dravids and Mr. Brewin, No. 1, which was the third article in respect to which the accused was charged. Now as he (counsel) had mentioned these articles were published—the first in the week preceding the Holi holidays, and he believed that one of the defences the accused would put forward would be that he was absent from Bombay at that time when the second of the articles and the third of the articles in respect of which he was charged were published and that, as a matter of fact, they were published without his authority, knowledge or consent, that he was in no way responsible for what was contained in them. So far as the prosecution were aware the plea would not be put forward with regard to the article of the 24th. With regard to the article of the 26th it might be stated that, the evidence would establish conclusively to their minds the fallacy of that plea of the accused, that he was in Bombay at the time that this article went to press and that he was directly responsible for the publication of that article. No doubt the accused went to Nasik during the holidays; but when he went to Nasik will be the question for the jury to decide. He was at Nasik when the third of the articles was published—the article of the 30th when he was at Nasik, there was at the office, where the newspaper was published a young man named Joshi who was the writer of the articles of the 26th and 30th, and it would be a question for the jury to decide whether Joshi wrote these articles of the 28th and 30th without the knowledge, authority or consent of the accused. Joshi would give evidence before them and they would have an opportunity of judging whether the statements he would make were true or false. As to the article of the 24th he thought there could be no doubt that Bhatye was in Bombay at that time and "prima facie" responsible for the article. There was a search instituted in the office of the paper at the time the warrant was issued for his arrest and certain manuscripts of articles were seized. But the only manuscript of one article with which the jury were concerned in that case was the manuscript of the article of the 30th March, headed "The Chapekars, Dravids and Mr. Brewin, No. 1." The article of the 24th March was not forthcoming at all and the article of the 26th March was produced not from the office of the accused, but from the office of his solicitors. Then, counsel ought to say that on the 2nd April the accused published in the newspaper, the "Gurukhi," another article which he headed "This is Sheer Madness" and in that he tried to avoid responsibility for the articles of the 30th March, with which they were not concerned in that case. Accused did not apparently try to avoid any responsibility with regard to the article of the 25th or of the 24th March. Counsel, proceeding, explained to the jury the exact meaning and extent of the section under which the prosecution had been instituted. It was, the learned counsel said, sufficient for them to consider whether the articles which he would read were, according to the ordinary meaning of the language used, attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government or to bring it into hatred or contempt.

THE SEDITIOUS ARTICLES.

The Advocate-General then commenced reading the article of the 24th March, 1889 entitled "A White Man's Gun and the death of a 'Native'." It ran as follows:—"The fruits of the civilization of the West have hitherto caused and are (now) causing the death of some "natives" like that of fishes in a tank. Three days (*i. e.*, some time) ago, (a native) was mistaken for a bear and killed, the day before yesterday (another) was killed in consequence of a misdirected aim, yesterday (another) was killed because he did not pull the purdah (punkah?) properly, and to-day (one more) was killed while going about the (country) for obtaining a change of revenue. Bravo! You wise soldiers! Government therefore ought to direct their attention to the fact that "natives" meet with death without any cause at the hands of the white people. When a question of this kind is asked in "Parliament," the "State Secretary" says that from the reply received from the Commander-in-Chief of India it is clear that such cases occur very seldom indeed, and that the existing law on the (subject) is sufficient. Blessed are the Commander-in-Chief and those who rely on his (statements). A case in which a white man of this very type, named Mr. Ross, shot, with his gun, a "native" dead at Silchar, has quite recently come before the Silchar Court. Let us see what takes place. The conjecture is that (the accused) will probably be let off with a fine only. When a white man kills a "native" he escapes with a fine, while if a man like Chapekar, moved by solicitude for (the welfare of) the world, kills a white man or two, he is hanged, and (the natives) have to receive an unsolicitated certificate from Government to the effect that there exist treasonable conspiracies among them and that the Brahmans have become confirmed malefactors." Mr. Scott remarked that this was one of the articles, the object of which was to bring the administration of justice into contempt and also to bring the Government into contempt. The passage he had just read was a direct attack upon Government and was calculated, he submitted, to bring the Government into hatred and contempt among the class of people who read the paper. The article proceeded as follows:—"Is to be inferred from this that the scale of justice is heavier or that of injustice? How then was the method of administering justice during the rule (a) of the Moghals or that adopted a century or a century and a-half ago by the Sidhi of Janjira, who declared (their or his) will to be the law, worse than the sort of system of administering justice described above?" The learned counsel observed that that was a comparison of the Government rule by the rule of the Moghals and the Sidhi of Janjira. Now in estimating what was the intention of the writer in regard to these articles the jury must have regard to what meaning would be attributed to the words used by the people to whom the article was addressed and among whom the paper circulated. He thought he would be able to bring, evidence before them to show that the term "Moghlai" in connection with rule was a term of hatred and contempt, and that the rule of the Moghals was particularly abnoxious to the Marathas. With regard to the Sidhi of Janjira, Mr. Scott remarked, it was a reference of which the jury might not see the force at once. Janjira was a small native state, founded by the Arabs and the Abysinians some centuries ago and they would find from the Bombay Gazeteer that the Sidhis were continually at war with the Maratha and committed ravages on the Maratha coast. That article, he submitted, was not fair criticism, the last part of it being certainly a direct attack upon Government. Whether there was any truth in the statement as to what happened in the case he could not say. It was so vaguely referred to in the article, that it was impossible to see what case was referred to, except perhaps the case against Ross, which was sub-judice when the article in question was written. Whether the statements or facts in the first part of the article were true or not, it did not matter in the least. Assuming that they were true no personwas entitled to make statements, which were true, in connection with comments which were calculated to bring Government into hatred or contempt. The learned Advocate-General then read the articles of the 26th and 30th March last, which have already appeared in our columns, and passed comments upon them similar to those made by him in the case against Luxman Narayan Joshi. He had already said in an article published on April 2nd, reference was made to these articles which he had read, and apparently he did not dispute the articles were objectionable from a Government point of view. The defence would probably be that prisoner was in no way responsible for the articles. The fact was, before he went to Nasik he laid down the lines on which these articles of March 30 and 31st should be written by Joshi. The jury would have to consider that prisoner was the proprietor of the press, and that the paper was conducted for his own profit. For a long time prisoner had been publishing objectionable articles, and his (counsel's) suggestion was that the reference appearing on April 2nd was merely a blind, prisoner knowing he had been "piling it on," and therefore said the articles were published without his authority by a man wielding the editorial pen during his absence. Counsel would prove that the statement that prisoner had discharged Joshi was only a blind to deceive Government, because he re-engaged him on the following June, two months after. Even if prisoner did not write the articles of March 26th and 30th, or even March 24th, he had used the articles which were published for his own profit, and he thought he might say that the man who had used the articles was as much responsible as the writer of them. There had been several prosecutions under the old section, before it was amended, for sedition as the Tilak and Bungobasi cases. In both of these cases it was not suggested that the person accused was the person who had written the articles but it was held they were responsible under the section by having used them and being credited with the attempt to excite contempt, hatred or disaffection against the Government. If the accused was able to establish his ignorance of the exact terms of the articles on March 26 and 30, nevertheless, the learned counsel submitted prisoner was guilty of the crime of abetment as defined in Section 107, because he owned the press and presumably knew the tendency of the ideas of the writer, who had been in his employ for some time. Prisoner placed his printing press at the disposal of the writer, and if he had only given the heads of the articles without knowing what they really contained before publication that would be an abetment of the offence. The man who owned a press and left it and the columns of the paper open to a man to write articles, the tendency of which he knew before publication, was guilty of abetment. The evidence to be called would consist chiefly of showing the circulation of the paper, the relation which the accused bears to the paper, and the circumstances under which these articles were written, and the where abouts of accused on March 25th, when these articles went to press.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

THE election of a new Vice-President to the Municipality, writes our local correspondent, took place, on Saturday last, in the Ripon Hall, the last election being held illegal by the Government. Only two persons stood as candidates for the post—Messrs. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil and Ardesir Kavasji Karanjawala. The first gentleman was proposed by Mr. Khushalidas Gokuldas, and seconded by Mr. Osman Abdulla. To this an amendment was put by Mr. Madhavlal Harilal, which was seconded by Mr. Kuknoodin Shahabudin, that Mr. A. K. Karanjwala be elected Vice-President. On taking the votes, the amendment was lost by 12 against 16. When the original proposition was put to the vote, almost all the members, except one, who remained neutral, gave their assent in favour of Mr. Keshavlal. Hence Mr. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil was declared Vice-President of the Municipality.

Nagindas Lallubhai, agent to the Hitechu Spinning and Weaving Mills, was committed to take his trial before the Sessions Court by the City Magistrate on charges of criminal breach of trust, forgery, and defacing valuable security, under sections 407, 467, and 477 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, solicitor, for the prosecution, and Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, for the defence, addressed the Court at great length before the committal was made by the City Magistrate. As the offences with which the accused is charged are not ballable, he was sent to jail, it being beyond the powers of the Magistrate to relieve him on bail. It is said that an application is to be made to the Sessions Judge to get the accused enlarged on bail.

A Ghahambar dinner was given, on Friday last, at the Parsee Fire Temple, by Mr. Bomanjee Ardesir Dalal, Abkari Farmer of the Ahmedabad District, to the whole Parsee community of the city. The ceremony was performed by Dustur Khursedjee Muncherji and others, when about 300 Parsee were present. In Ahmedabad there is no special Ghahambar fund to defray the expenses of such dinners, which are given in almost all the principal towns of Guzerat. Such dinners are held as social gatherings of the Parsees, when they meet, high and low, without any distinction of rank or family. Mr. Bomanji has only met the wishes of his community by inviting them to take part in the Ghahambar Jashan ceremonies together with a dinner.

Mr. Padumji Pestonji Ginwala, B.A., passed the Barrister's examination in England some six months ago, and was placed in the historical tripos in the year 1897. He intends practising in Ahmedabad. Mr. F. X. De Souza B.A., LL.B., the Assistant Judge has returned to Bombay from England, having gone there to take his LL.B. only. He has also passed the M.A. and LL.B. examinations of the Cambridge University.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA CRICKET CLUB.

A MATCH was played, last Saturday, between the above clubs, and resulted in a victory for the Municipal team. The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Guzdar c and b Tyabji	4
Kaka c Rahim b Aba	29
Valcharia c Kamrudin b Abu	6
Chowkar c and b Aba	15
Kirtikar c and b Aba	25
Dadarkar c Samji b Kamrudin	3
Wadia c Aba b Kamrudin	3
Babara c Aba b Kamrudin	13
D'Mello c and b Aba	3
Daruvalla — { to bat.	
Karal — { to bat.	
Extras	1
Total	102

ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C.

Ali N Tayebji c and b Chowkar	0
R M Somji b Kaka	0
Kamrudin c and b Chowkar	0
Abba b Chownkar	10
Dawoodbhai c and b Kaka	0
Suleman b Kaka	12
M Arabi b Kaka	20
Rahim Dharsi c and b Chownkar	0
M B Lukmani c and b Chownkar	1
Mirza not out	0
Merchant b Kaka	2
Extras	4
Total	49

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

IN an interview, Sir Andrew clarke said in reply to a commission of "British-Indian Commerce":—

"As long as the people of India are compelled to depend upon agriculture alone," said he, "they cannot contribute all their better qualities and adaptabilities to the outer world. That was one of the dominating facts which impressed my mind twenty-five years ago. They cannot always remain the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water."

It was that impression which led Sir Andrew Clarke to devote himself to more than mere railway extension in India.

"In one year I had the pleasure of supervising, and, of course, devising, the construction of a thousand miles of railway," continued Sir Andrew, "and during my term of office five thousand miles of railway were laid or arranged for. In those times it was difficult to get the money for these essential works—not the all-essential, for we had the irrigation and inland navigation before us at the time. In these matters I was only, of course following on lines of policy already laid down, but which had not been pursued with over much energy."

"And do you think, Sir Andrew, that since your time railway extension has been carried on in full accord with the increasing demands of trade and commerce?" asked the Special Commissioner.

"That, of course," replied he, "is asking me for an opinion of policies conducted by others, yet I may say generally that the railway system in India is still very inadequate for the need of the country. But the harbour accommodation for the mercantile needs of that great country are generations behind the age in which we live."

This was a new point in Indian affairs, upon which the Special Commissioner induced Sir Andrew to enter in some what minute detail.

In addition to the development of railways, which, ever now, Sir Andrew argues is far behind the requirements of the country, his attention was directed to the utilisation of the mineral wealth of India.

"I had," said he, "my plans, especially for the extension of the coal mining industry and metal industries. Certain classes of the population were then, had been for many generations, and are still, born workers in metals. My idea was that, in the establishment of industries—the textile industries, for instance—all the working materials could be found in India; and I held that, instead of importing coal and iron and other metals, those to be found in the country should be employed in the manufacture of cutlery, hardware, and even machinery. But home interests were against us. Even enlightened statesmen had to regard party exigencies at home. Lancashire was against the establishment of textile manufactories in India, the manufacturers in the Midlands and the coal mines of the North and of Wales could not regard the cultivation of iron or coal industries in India with favour, so for a time, and in obedience to the counsels of the Home Government, a block was placed upon industrial progress in India."

"But things are better than that, Sir Andrew, in our time are they not?" asked the Commissioner.

"Decidedly: but not as good as they might be," replied the ex-Minister of Works. "We read a good deal about railway schemes, the encouragement of British capital, and other matters, but we hear and read nothing about what I consider the most necessary class of public works: the establishment of harbours on the Indian coast."

"Practically" he continued, "we have only three important ports on the three thousand miles of Indian coast: Bombay Madras, and Calcutta; and the latter may be rendered value less, or comparatively so by the diversion of the Hooghley whilst Madras can hardly be called a harbour, though I am not up to date as to the present state of the works. There is of course, Kurrachee, which came into existence and importance without any official initiative. Now more than twenty years ago I brought this subject of harbour works before the Viceroy's Council. It was discussed from every point of view and thrashed out. No solid reasons were given against the increase of the harbour accommodation on the coast, but yet noting was done then, and nothing has been done since."

Several queries naturally followed the broaching of this subject of harbours, but the answers can be best given in the narrative form. Sir Andrew dived into pigeon holes and escretoires for the memoranda and the minutes of the period of this important question.

"I then represented to Lord Lytton and my colleague of the Vice-regal executive," said he, "that the spectacle of our Indian seaboard of 2,000 miles between Bombay and Calcutta, unprovided with a single port where goods might be delivered direct from a ship's side on to a wharf, were hardly consistent with our character as the first seafaring nation in the world. We had laid out millions on the public works of India, and I asked the question: Was this neglect of our seaboard fair to the system of communications which we had already established? I pointed out that the question of harbours was intimately connected with the prevention of famines. We had just had to cope with a disastrous famine visitation. The afflicted districts were dependent for supplies chiefly on the line of railway connecting Madras with Bombay and on the imports by sea at Madras itself. The condition of the railway system, its inefficiency for the purpose of pouring in supplies to the starving dying millions in the famine area, was as well-known to every member of the Council as to myself. There was a block not only near Bombay, but extending up to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, and even farther North. No single line of railway, in fact could have competed with the widespread demands Had there been safe harbours located along the coast, food supplies could have reached the stricken districts.'

Asked if he had selected sites for harbours, Sir Andrew gave a succinct account of the points at which he and his expert advisers considered that harbour could have been constructed. "Plans and estimates were even made for several of them. At this very time," said he, "Beypore was the terminus of a railway system, but for a great portion of the year it was, unfortunately, useless, because the port was unapproachable from the sea for want of a harbour. It may seem incredible, but it is a fact, as I then represented in a special minute to the Viceroy and the Council, that in Vizigapatam during that Madras famine wheat was selling in the Jeypore territory, within a few miles inand, at 100 seers for the rupee. Now, Vizigapatam was originally, I have no doubt, one of the finest ports on the coast of India, but it had no harbour, and was allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that native craft actually built there could not enter the port without resorting elsewhere. The Orissa famine could have been more efficiently combated had there been more harbour accommodation. Up to that time, twenty-three years ago, there appeared to me to be two great facts derivable from the history of famines. First, that the railway system was lamentably deficient as to its communication with the shipping; and, secondly, that the ports of India were too few for the wants of its trade and commerce. There never was, you should note, a deficiency of food in India. If there was famine in one area, there was plenty of food in other parts of the country to feed the famine-stricken could it only reach them in time."

Sir Andrew, in reviewing the whole subject, of which he was evidently full, to the merest detail, pointed out that the money which, for want of harbour accommodation on the seaboard and inland transport facilities, had been spent in alleviating famine visitations would have sufficed to build the harbours of which India is in so much need. Among the harbours which Sir Andrew Clarke suggested were Karwar, in the Bombay Presidency; Beypore; Paimbein, which would have entailed the construction of a canal through the Ramisseram Island, facilitating trade with Ceylon, Vizigapatam, Bangalore, and Cochin. It is remarkable that these two latter ports were the landing points of many of the voyagers to India ere any European power entered into occupation.

"Not one of these suggestions have yet been acted upon," said Sir Andrew, "and no one talks of increasing the harbour accommodation of India." Besides the advantages to trade, Sir Andrew gave other reasons for more harbours.

"We suspect Russia of sinister designs on India," he remarked, "but I am in favour of the junction of the Indian and the Russian Railway systems, for I have complete confidence that when English and Russian gentlemen meet on the borders in friendly administrative or commercial relations there will be and end to intrigue and the suspicion of intrigue. The safety of India is not a question of land frontiers; commercially and politically, it is a question of coast defence and accommodation. We must hold the Indian seas, and yet, beyond the three ports I have mentioned, we have neither harbour of refuge nor of trade."

Then Sir Andrew told a diplomatic story, which is as yet secret history, and must not be revealed in detail. When a certain territorial exchange was made, by which he handed over Acheen to the Dutch, the Achinese were not satisfied, and have resisted the Dutch Government ever since. It was suggested, many years ago, that we should intervene to settle the differences, but the proposition came to the knowledge of the German Ambassador, who notified that any attempt at friendly intervention by our Government would be regarded by Germany as an unfriendly act.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Shanghai wires lines through Kiangsi province and coast line south of Amoy both interrupted.

Telegrams for Southern China, will suffer delay, unless marked via Cable

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

If there be a fault in the procedure of these Brigade camps of instruction, it is the too great insistence and reliance placed upon the use of maps in field operations. To practical soldiers who have had to work out their salvation in countries too little known to have been accurately surveyed, there is something ludicrous in marching orders such as the following: "The point of direction is the 'r' in the word 'Cut-throat Down.'" There is an abuse as well as a use of the Ordnance Survey, and in our humble opinion it is unwise to impress on learners the impossibility of success without the aid of something that one day they may perforce have to do without. A map is only a mechanical substitute for that "coup d'œil militaire which every officer should make his own by practice, if he has it not by nature. Under the present system of distributing plans of the manœuvre area, correct almost to a blade of grass, the quality mentioned is practically never brought into play, causing a very false estimate of the capacity of commanders to be made, not only by their superiors, but more dangerous still by themselves. We suggest that a few days at least be set apart in Brigade and other trainings for entirely mapless operations. A hazy knowledge of locality is doubtless an uncomfortable possession for an officer in charge of any movement, but it is all that the exigencies of active service may allow him.

The contrast between the conditions aboard ship forty years ago and those to-day, writes a service paper, are strikingly shown in the case of the Warrior, our first sea-going ironclad, laid down in 1859. In her orginal design steam-power was applied apart from propulsion only to pumping and ash-hoisting. The pumping was partly done off the main engines, and partly by an auxiliary engine. A full equipment for sailing was provided, and all the work in this department was done by hand. When the vessel was under sail, the propeller, in its banjo frame, weighing thirty-two tons, had to be raised out of water, and this was done by means of special purchases. Steering was a formidable operation, for at full speed forty or fifty men worked at the wheels and relieving tackles, and even then the rudder was moved very slowly.

The War Office has intimated that the health of troops cannot be allowed to be imperilled by the introduction into their barracks of the unvaccinated wives and children of soldiers. Such persons will, therefore, have to live outside until they have been vaccinated, and they will not, in future, be carried to foreign stations at public expense.

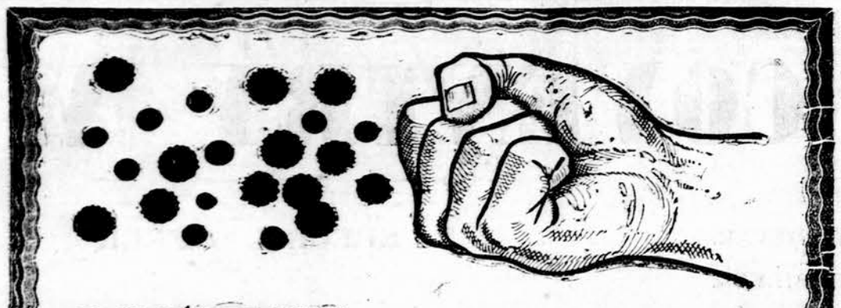
At last! exclaims the *A. and N. Gazette*, the laws relating to the ballot for the Militia are to be revised, and the Secretary of State for War indicated in his speech at the Red Rose Club that the War Office is looking ahead, and is preparing for the advent of the time when voluntary enlistment fails to enable the military authorities to meet the demand for troops daily growing with our spreading empire. To thoughtful soldiers it has long been plain that in some form or other the condition of citizenship which is almost universally acknowledged in civilised countries of compulsory service would have to be introduced in the British Isles. Lord Wolseley has been one of those who think that conscription is needful and wholesome all round, and there are few officers of experience and authority who do not share that opinion. The time when love of adventure, freedom, warlike inclination, domestic trouble and *res angusta domi* filled our ranks with an adequate number of willing recruits has nearly drawn to a close.

Regiments and others who are accustomed to hold annual dinners remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette* ought to combine against the extravagance which is forced upon them by the proprietors of the various hotels, &c., where such entertainments are accustomed to take place. There is a lavish outpouring of a great variety of costly wines for the benefit of the waiters. Heavy drinking has long been dead amongst us, and "mixing" liquors is generally avoided. As a rule the milk punch, the madeira, the Chateau Yquem, the Chambertin, &c., are opened no doubt, but left untasted by the company. Even Johannisberg or Steinberg fails to tempt the majority. The modern officer goes to the regimental dinner to meet old friends and spend a pleasant evening. Upon the other hand the apparent assumption that drink is the chief object renders the dinners costly, and poor men are thus prevented from attending.

Germany's fighting Radical, Herr Richter, is in doubt as to which of the three groups of islands ceded by Spain to the Fatherland is the most worthless. This is an extreme view which finds an echo in the English press, and looking at the conditions of the world as they are at present there is much to support it. As one writer has it, the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone islands are like grains of wheat scattered over a wide expanse of the Western Pacific; they are not placed in the way of any great trade route, they have no commercial potentialities, and the United States are already planted at Guam, the largest of the Ladrone group. In the event of war they would fall into the hands of England. Hence, to people who never look beyond the present, the advantages of the bargain are all on the side of Spain. But the German Foreign Office has method in its madness. Possibly it remembers that Hong Kong was once regarded as a worthless fishing ground, and British Columbia, with the key of the North Pacific on its coast, an ice-bound wilderness. However that may be, it has evidently grasped the fact that the struggle for supremacy in the Pacific is to convulse the world in the twentieth century as the struggle for the supremacy of the Atlantic convulsed the eighteenth, and is laying its plans accordingly. Moreover, Germany has dreams of naval, colonial, and commercial expansion in which she has as much chance of succeeding as the United States. If she develops during the next twenty years as she has developed since 1884, even Great Britain and Russia will find in her a serious rival. We hardly needed the lesson of the Spanish American War to teach us that the stronger nations must inevitably grow stronger at the expense of the weaker, and so what may be confidently expected is the unexpected. The Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone islands, for which Germany is paying nearly £1,000,000, sterling, are for the present possible cable and coaling stations; in the future they will be strategical positions.

Lieut.-Colonel Povah, half pay, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in a letter to the *Times* makes out a strong case in favour of the Army crammer. He is not a crammer himself, but he takes the situation as he finds it and, basing his arguments on established facts, shows clearly that those who advocate a public-school education for officers of the Army lose sight of one important consideration—the unfitness of the public schools for the preparation of Army candidates. Here and there young men benefit by a public-school training, but, generally speaking, the crammer undoubtedly produces the best results. Colonel Povah, relying upon the figures furnished in official papers, says, according to the last inspection report, of 236 cadets at Woolwich, twenty-three had passed direct from Cheltenham and fourteen from Clifton, thirty-seven in all; whilst Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, Rugby, Wellington, Westminster, and Winchester accounted for thirty-seven more between them. Of 350 cadets at Sandhurst, only eighty came there direct from all those ten schools together. Colonel Povah desires it to be understood that he says nothing against the crammers; he contends that the public schools fail so long as they withhold from Army candidates the same facilities for education and moral training as they provide for those who adopt a university career. We do not deprecate a public school training for our officers, but we hold that the War Office has been ill advised in yielding to pressure. It has placed at serious disadvantage the very class whom it is the duty of the War Office to encourage—the sons of officers. The interests of young men in this category have been ignored. It is these that the crammers help. The crammers are for the most part old officers, and they are naturally more in touch with the Service than any head master of a public school can be. It is their aim to make their courses of study as inexpensive and thorough as possible and it has been by doing this that they have been successful in their efforts to pass into the Service a body of officers who, being men of limited income, adopt the Army as a profession. Colonel Povah's timely letter fully bears out our experience.

Another official document on the Greco-Turkish War has just been published at Athens. The Crown Prince's report, issued early this year, dealt only with the movements of the Greek Army in Thessaly, and no attempt was made to explain the inaction of the forces in Epirus. By an indiscretion on somebody's part, the Athens journal *Neologos* obtained access to a report of the Commander-in-Chief of the Western division of the Greek Army which had previously been kept secret. This caused annoyance to the Government, which tried in vain to stop its publication. The account of what happened in Epirus differs little from the Crown Prince's description of affairs in Thessaly save that the condition of the Western Army seems to have been even more lamentable. The publication of the report may serve to strengthen the hands of the new Ministry in its efforts to introduce reforms in the Greek Army.



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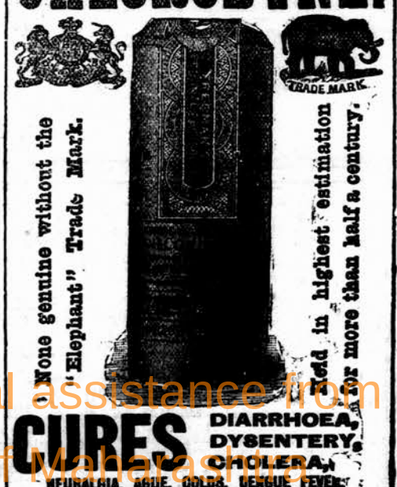

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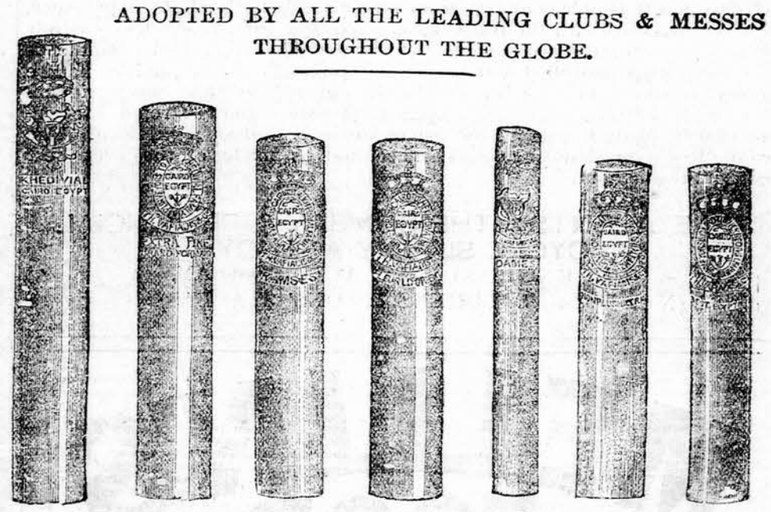

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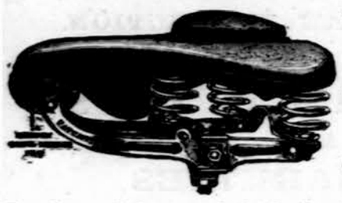

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AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 90, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA ; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.